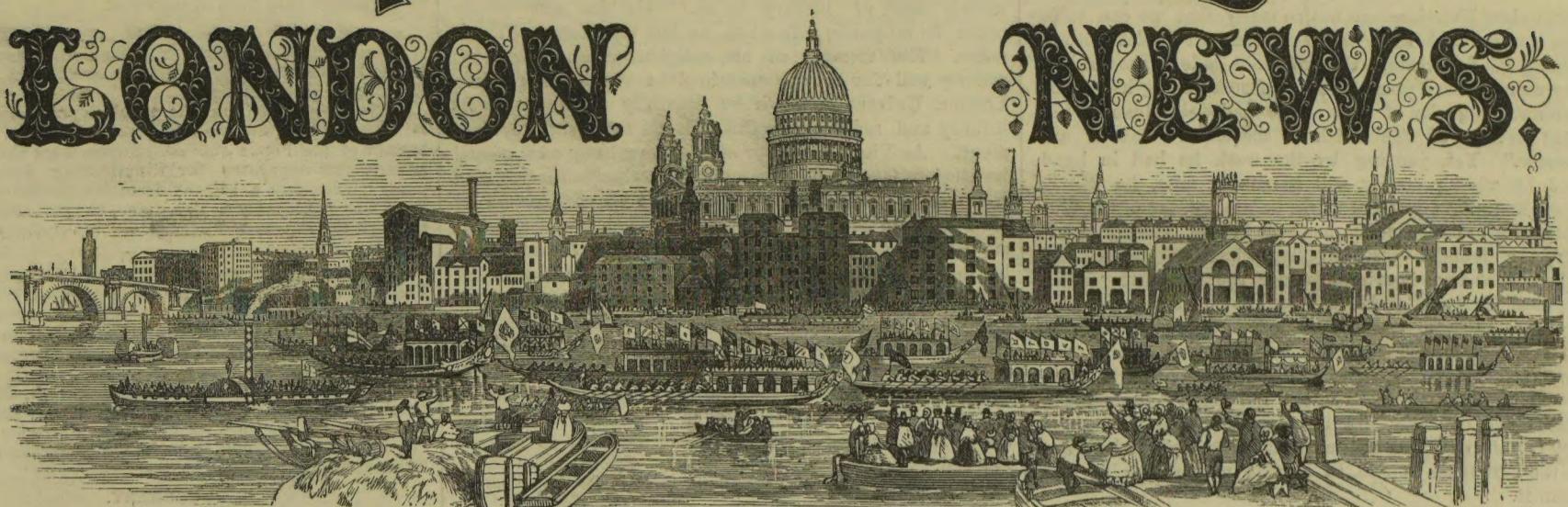


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

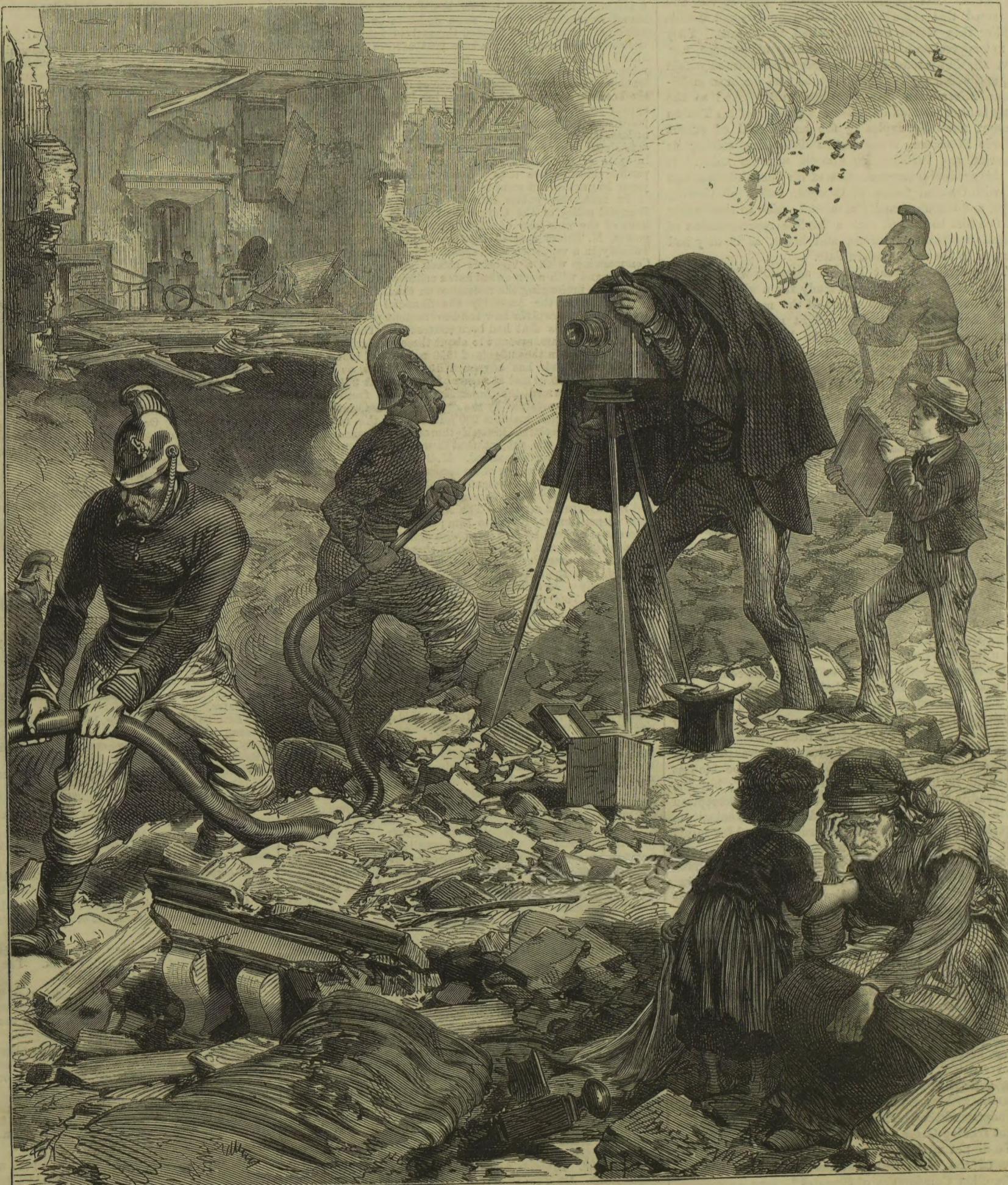


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RUINS OF PARIS.

THE LATE MR. GROTE.

First-class historians are not so many that we can suffer the foremost of them to pass from our midst without noting his departure. George Grote, indeed, has not been summoned hence prematurely, reference being had to the common longevity of man. He had well advanced into that decade of life which is accounted "labour and sorrow." Yet, judging by the work he had in hand, and by what posterity will inevitably miss, he will be thought to have left the world before his time. A full-handed life, undoubtedly, has been that of, we may almost say, the founder—certainly the prince—of the political school that once flourished under the name of "Philosophical Radicals." He will be known through succeeding generations, however, chiefly as the historian of Greece, who brought peerless qualifications to a task of rare difficulty, and who left behind him a literary photograph of the ancient Republic, not merely scrupulously accurate in its facts, but beaming with the naturalness and fulness of life which make it warm, palpitating, and in the best sense human, to all who may choose to look upon it.

As a youth fresh from the Charterhouse, George Grote exhibited his predilections. The leisure hours left him by his father's business, which he entered immediately after leaving school, were sedulously devoted to the study of the language and history of Greece. From about 1823 till the eventful year of 1832 he busied himself, with all the patience of a German, in collecting the materials for his great work. His preparations, indeed, were so vast and protracted that some of his friends entertained doubts whether they would ever be turned to account. They did not appreciate his invincible tenacity of purpose, nor, above all, that intense fire of genius which burned within him, and which was strong enough to fuse the most multifarious information into complete unity. And so the young banker plodded on, after the manner of his Teuton ancestry, minutely exploring the entire field of extant Hellenic literature, mastering its difficulties, solving its mysteries, and familiarising himself with its spirit. It was this gradual interpenetration of his whole intellect and soul with Grecian forms of thought, habits of viewing things, and common modes of action which so thoroughly qualified him to present such a lifelike representation of political institutions, actions, and issues, as if they had belonged to the most modern date.

Then came the great Reform agitation which culminated in 1832. Grote left his study for a while, and sat in the House of Commons as one of the members for the city of London. Perhaps he might not have risen to eminence as a statesman, even if he had forsaken literature for politics; but, as the first philosophical advocate of the ballot, he took no obscure position in Parliament. But it is clear that the work did not suit his tastes. We believe that he felt its demands upon him to be a waste of his powers; and hence, after nine years' service, he retired from his seat, and gave himself with renewed determination and satisfaction to his immortal literary enterprise. If, however, he deemed his Parliamentary experience too exorbitant in its cost, the readers of his history will rejoice that the cost was paid. It was just the experience he needed to vivify his knowledge of political action. He might have been an annalist—he became a first-class historian. He might have presented Greece to us cold and exquisitely chiselled as one of her own marbles; he breathed into her the breath of life, and she lives henceforth in his writings as "of one blood" with the more modern nations of the earth. There is, perhaps, no great work of modern historical art which can be compared with it. All critics give it supremacy. In its own line it is the triumph of the age.

The success of the work, even prior to its completion, transcended merely national limits. Germany acknowledged the fulness of its learning, while even Germany appreciated the superiority of its form. Such profundity of knowledge had never before been wedded to such vitality and verve of statement. The author was prompted by natural impulse, and could well afford to be modest and candid in his mode of stating difficulties; but the more erudite the critic the more easy was his perception that, in the case of Mr. Grote, candour was no substitute for weakness, nor modesty of profession a blind for insufficient information. Grote was candid because he was conscious of knowing all that could be known of his subject. He had carefully sounded all its depths, and was able to appreciate the perplexities in which less persistent inquirers might be involved. That his history leans in favour of democracy is true; but it would be incorrect to insinuate that he mis-states his case. He is never, in the well-understood sense of the term, a partisan, though his nature inclines him to one side rather than its opposite. His judicial impartiality is perhaps swayed by a benevolent bias, and his summing up may be supposed to reveal the inclinations of sympathy. But, at any rate, he conceals nothing that deserves to be stated; he omits nothing necessary to a fair view of the case; and to whatever extent the most searching criticism may object to his general conclusions, it is certain that he is not chargeable with an unfair use of his materials. No man will understand the phenomena of Grecian Republicanism without reading Grote.

We do not mention here his other publication illustrative of the same historical period—namely, "Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates"—save to express our profound regret that the production, "Aristotle," has

been left unfinished. But Mr. Grote's reputation is not merely one of literary value. He did not wholly retire from public life when he left the House of Commons. The memory of his enlightened and persistent activity will for ever be enshrined in the records of the London University, which he manfully stood by in its infancy and sedulously watched in its successful development. As Vice-Chancellor of that now lusty educational institution, George Grote rendered invaluable service, and as a trustee of the British Museum the vacancy caused by his death will be difficult to fill. That he might uninterrupted devote his time and energies to the former office, he declined Mr. Gladstone's offer to elevate him to the Peerage, for his high-souled character would not permit him to accept of rank without at the same time discharging its appropriate senatorial labours. He has departed from among us as full of honours as of years; but his honours were those which he himself achieved, and it is given to but very few of his fellow-men to pass away from among them so envied and yet so warmly beloved.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 22.

Although the complementary elections are fixed for Sunday week, the interest as yet manifested about them, so far as the great bulk of the Parisians is concerned, is of the most trivial kind. True, the International has had the hardihood to issue a series of manifestoes urging the working classes to rally round its candidates; true, some eighteen or twenty of the principal journals have formed themselves into a league for the election of candidates whose past careers seem likely to afford guarantees for the maintenance of order, while most of the remaining newspapers have announced their intention of supporting none but those of Republican principles. The horrible scenes of which Paris has lately been the theatre appear to have given its inhabitants a thorough distaste for politics, notwithstanding that they are now called upon to return no less than twenty-one members. Scarcely a single independent candidate has appeared; the list published by the International, in spite of the fiery proclamations with which it is accompanied, contains less than a dozen names, and the two news-paper leagues do not seem to be much more successful.

In fact, the public interest centres at present in the financial policy of the Government and in the approaching issue of the new loan of £80,000,000. With regard to these points, M. Thiers entered into an elaborate explanation, on Tuesday, in a very successful speech of several hours' duration. Commencing with a vigorous attack on the policy of the Empire, and with a somewhat harsh criticism of M. Gambetta's conduct in prolonging the resistance on the Loire, he proceeded to expound to the Assembly the financial position of the country, and to explain how the Government proposed to meet the engagements that had been contracted. The expenses of the war, it appears, amount to about three milliards of francs, causing deficits in the budgets of 1870 and 1871 of 1631 millions. Of this the Bank has advanced 1330 millions, so that the actual amount to be met at present is only about 301 millions. M. Thiers informed the Assembly that the fresh burdens necessary to be sustained by the country will amount to about 430 millions, which includes 200 millions for the redemption fund, and he declared himself thoroughly persuaded, after intense study of the subject, that it was well able to bear the additional taxation demanded. M. Germain then proceeded to advocate the imposition of an income tax as the most manly method of meeting the present difficulties, and as being very preferable to the proposed increase of taxation of raw material and manufactured articles. The Assembly, however, showed little disposition to listen to him; and his suggestion was vigorously opposed by M. Thiers, who described the income tax as "disorderly," and declared that it should never receive his support. An amendment proposed by M. Godin was then disposed of, and the bill for the raising of the loan carried unanimously. In spite of the proposed large addition to the taxation, M. Thiers's explanation has been well received out of doors, and it is anticipated that the loan on Monday will be a great success.

Yesterday the Assembly adopted a proposal to make grants of land in Algeria to those natives of Alsace who may choose to emigrate thither. The committee charged with exercising the right of pardon was also named.

The review that was to have been held in the Bois de Boulogne last Sunday did not come off, for some mysterious reason or other; but we are informed to-day that it is definitely fixed to take place next Sunday.

The *Journal Officiel* has published an indignant protest against the accusations of cruelty towards the insurgents brought by the English press against the Versailles Government, and which it declares to be altogether unfounded. Although the tone of the article in the *Officiel* is to be regretted, there is no doubt that its protest is to some extent justifiable; for, judging from the occasional copies one sees over here, English newspapers have recently been indulging in misrepresentations which are unequalled even by those put forward by the least scrupulous portion of the Paris press. Such a formidable aggregation of scoundrelism as rallied round the Commune never before existed, and it is well that this fact should be known as widely as possible. The Versailles Government has much to answer for, but this is no reason why resort should be had to invention for the purpose of depreciating it still further.

The newspapers publish a letter from M. Thiers to M. Eyma, one of the writers in the *Figaro*, requesting him to thank M. Alexandre Dumas for the flattering article concerning him which recently appeared in the *Nouvelliste de Rouen*.

We are promised a law upon rents, which, by-the-way, is much needed in Paris, and persons are already registering themselves at the various mairies in anticipation of it.

The death-rate has been somewhat higher during the past week in consequence of many thousand persons who had fled from Paris having now returned thither; but, contrary to expectation, neither typhus nor cholera is prevalent, possibly on account of the weather, which is excessively cold for this time of year.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have written an autograph letter to the Pope, congratulating him on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascending the Papal throne. Brussels, however, has a Papal and an anti-Papal party. On Sunday evening there were immense crowds in the streets, and a great number of houses were illuminated as well as all the churches; on the other hand, a crowd marched

through the streets singing and breaking the windows of some of the houses that were illuminated.

SPAIN.

Senor Moret, the Minister of Finance, has resigned. The Cortes has unanimously rejected a motion in favour of the International Association.

It is telegraphed that the populace prevented all the illuminations which were to take place on Sunday, in Madrid, in honour of the Pope's Jubilee. Stones were thrown at several houses, the apparatus for illuminating knocked down in many places, and a balcony from which the portrait of the Pope was displayed was torn down, the portrait being dragged through the streets and burned.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior has sent a circular to the Prefects directing them to grant perfect liberty to those Roman Catholics who desire to celebrate the Pontifical Jubilee with whatever demonstration they may deem fitting to the occasion. The Prefects are only to take precautions that no disturbances occur.

Pope Pius IX. celebrated, yesterday week, the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. His Holiness is only the second Pope that has worn the tiara for so long as a quarter of a century. The Papal side of Rome is en fête in celebration of the event. Three thousand pilgrims have arrived.

GERMANY.

The Emperor, on Thursday week, closed the Reichstag, and made a speech from the throne, in which he thanked them for the grants they had voted for the wounded soldiers and for the widows and orphans made by the war, and congratulated them on the laws they had passed for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine. In conclusion, his Majesty prayed that the peace now enjoyed would be a lasting one, and expressed an opinion that, from the newly-founded relations of the German Empire, that would be the case.

An account of the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin is given at page 615.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Count Beust, at a sitting of the committee of the Reichsrath, on Tuesday, entered into an explanation of the foreign relations of the empire, which he characterised as most excellent, not only with Russia and Germany, but with every other Power.

The sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegation has reported in favour of certain financial proposals of the Government. Further, it agrees with the pacific policy of the Chancellor of the Empire, and expresses satisfaction with the good understanding existing between the Austro-Hungarian empire, Germany, and Italy.

RUSSIA.

The Russians are showing great activity on the coasts of the Black Sea. A despatch from Odessa states that the Czar has fixed upon Soukoum Kaled as the site of a great fortress and naval station. A Russian Admiral has inspected the coasts of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff "with a view to decide upon the construction of new fortifications;" and he has ordered a number of the heaviest guns that can be manufactured to be sent to Kertch and Sebastopol.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Porte has refused to accept M. Tricoupi, the Greek Minister recently appointed to Constantinople, in consequence of his having been Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek Government has recalled M. Rangabe, the present Minister.

King George of Greece arrived at Copenhagen on Wednesday evening, accompanied by the King of Denmark, on board the steamer Slesvig. On landing, the King was received by the Queen and other members of the Royal family, the Ministers, the Court officers, and a great crowd, which enthusiastically cheered King George.

EGYPT.

The Chamber of Delegates has been opened by the Khedive, who in his speech pointed out the advantages and the prosperity derived from their yearly meetings. His Highness expressed a hope that this year also the country will gain fresh advantages from their wise counsels, and that the Government will energetically carry them out.

AMERICA.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the area of cotton under cultivation in the United States shows a decrease of 1,330,000 acres as compared with last year. The crop is below the average in every State.

Mr. Vallandigham, who, during the civil war in America, was a very prominent leader of the Democratic party, has been accidentally shot, and is dead.

The Pope's twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Roman Catholic Church throughout the States.

There has been fighting between the Americans and the Coreans. The Coreans fired upon an American reconnoitring party, whereupon a general engagement ensued. The Americans captured a fort, and the Admiral has telegraphed to Washington that he will continue his operations unless they are countermanded.

Damak, a town in Java, near Samarang, has been destroyed by fire.

We learn from New York that Tampico was stormed and carried on the 11th inst.

The Senate at Bucharest has voted the address, which gives assurances of complete loyalty and devotion to the Throne.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 26th ult. state that the fever is disappearing from the city, and that business is being resumed.

The railway from Stockholm to Christiania was opened with much ceremony yesterday week. The journey will in future take fifteen hours and a half.

The Australian mail brings intelligence that the Government of New South Wales had sent a petition to England praying the British Government to annex the Fiji Islands to that province.

Having served their term of quarantine at Lisbon, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil were taken on shore by Royal galleys on Tuesday, and then, amid much enthusiasm, drove through the principal streets of the city.

It is reported that an attempt has been made to assassinate the young Prince of Servia. He was riding in his carriage at Semlin when a bomb was thrown at him. It burst, but fortunately did no damage.

Mr. Consul Carruthers, in his report on the trade of Taganrog for the past year, which has just been issued, states that a marked amendment is observable in the class of British shipmasters who now resort to that port when compared with those of former years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new thoroughfare from Piccadilly to Park-lane, through Hamilton-place, just completed by the Metropolitan Board of Works, was opened on Monday.

The collection of antiquities and works of art formed by the late Mr. Henry F. Holt was, on Wednesday, disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, and realised £2550.

The Fishmongers' Company has voted a grant of eighty guineas to the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate Principle (Ventnor); this being their second contribution.

The anniversary festival of the North London Consumption Hospital was held, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The Marquis of Bute presided, and about one hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £700.

The annual fancy-dress ball of the Royal Caledonian Society in aid of the funds for the support of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place, on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms. The long list of noble patronesses and stewards secured a brilliant assembly.

The annual conference of the representatives of the institutions and local education boards in union with the council of the Society of Arts was held yesterday week. Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., chairman of the council, presided. It appeared that there had been a considerable increase in the number of candidates for the society's examinations last year.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 125,253, of whom 33,012 were in workhouses, and 92,241 the recipients of outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 6798, 2667, and 3184. The number of vagrants relieved was 1405, of whom 994 were men, 324 women, and 87 children.

The bazaar, under the patronage of the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lady Mayoress, Lady Augusta Stanley, and other distinguished ladies, held in the private grounds in the rear of The Crescent, Highbury, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst., for the benefit of the Morton-road Ragged-School Building Fund (in connection with Union Chapel, Islington), was a great success, the amount realised being nearly £1200.

Yesterday week the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's election was celebrated with much splendour in the Roman Catholic churches of the metropolis. Archbishop Manning, who preached at the pro-cathedral, Kensington, reviewed some of the leading events of the last quarter of a century, and declared that amongst all the Popes not one had ever bound the heart of the whole Christian world more closely to himself than Pius IX.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held at King's-cross station on Monday—Mr. S. W. Brooks in the chair. The report showed that the funds of the institution were sufficient to admit, without a ballot, all the present applicants for permanent benefit—viz., ten widows, six children, and three members in the servants' department. The receipts exceeded by £1604 the total of last year, and the invested fund is now £31,000.

From the annual report of the British Museum, recently published, it appears that there have been added to the library 237 Chinese books on the religion and superstitions of the Chinese, throwing considerable light on the modern development of Taoism; a large acquisition of books printed in Hungary and Transylvania, from the library of Istvan Nagy, of Pest; a collection of Polish books, from the Grabowski Library, on the history, topography, and literature of Poland, including "The Nest of Virtues," folio, Cracow, 1578, on heraldry and genealogy, with woodcuts of Polish nobles.

All the members of the Royal family in town honoured the Society of Arts by their presence at the conversazione at the South Kensington Museum yesterday week. Lord Henry G. Lennox, M.P., president of the council, received the Royal visitors, who occupied the Royal box in the gallery over the north court. During the evening a number of glees were sung in the lecture theatre. The Raphael cartoons, the Sheepshanks Gallery, and the National Gallery pictures were open to the visitors, and the reception by the president of the council took place in the south court.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the friends of the Open-Air Mission was held, on Monday evening, in the New Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, Islington. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, there was a very good attendance. The chair was occupied by Count Andrew Bernstorff. The report, which was read by Mr. John MacGregor ("Rob Roy"), the honorary secretary, showed that the society had 154 voluntary members, who, in addition to the ordinary work of street preaching, had visited 159 races, fairs, and other special gatherings, and had distributed 777,000 tracts during the year. The balance-sheet showed—receipts, £751; expenditure, £707.

On Wednesday the Herveian oration was delivered in the library of the College of Physicians by Dr. King Chambers. At its conclusion, the president, Dr. Burroughs, said it was the duty of the council to present the gold medal, founded by Dr. Dystie, of Torbay, in memory of his friend, Dr. Bailey, who had been killed in a railway accident. The medal was of the value of 20 gs., and was to be presented every alternate year to him who should be adjudged to have most contributed to physiological science. The council had unanimously approved of the presentation of the medal on this occasion to Dr. Lionel Beale. The president then handed the medal to Dr. Beale, saying that it would not be prized the less that the first medal had been awarded to Professor Owen.

The managers of the London Institution, in accordance with the recommendation of the annual meeting of proprietors, have resolved to afford opportunities during the ensuing season for the reading and discussion of communications on subjects of special interest in science, literature, commerce, and the arts, provided they receive such offers as will ensure an adequate succession of suitable papers. It is believed that this proposed extension of the use of the commodious lecture theatre in Finsbury-circus will produce a series of attractive meetings similar in character to those of the Society of Arts, but representing directly the business and thought of the City. It is not intended to restrict the reading and discussion of papers to the proprietors of the institution, or to limit the range of subjects otherwise than by the provisions of the Royal charter, which simply preclude theology and politics.

At the Victoria Institute's meeting, on Monday, the chair was taken by Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., vice-president. The discussion on the papers of Mr. P. H. Gosse, F.R.S., and the Rev. H. Moule, "On the High Numbers of the Pentateuch," was commenced by the honorary secretary reading a letter from Dr. S. Birch, who apologised for being unable to be present. Dr. Birch stated that as regards the question, "Were the numbers in the Pentateuch originally written in cipher or in words?"

no contemporary Hebrew inscriptions exist which afford the information; the same could be said of Phoenician inscriptions. The Egyptians always wrote numbers in cipher; and the Assyrians and Babylonians sometimes by cipher, sometimes in words. A letter from the Professor of Hebrew at King's College, supporting the arguments in the papers, was read; after which the Rev. C. Graham and the Rev. H. Moule showed, by quoting from the Hebrew, how untenable were the views advanced by the school of Dr. Colenso. Several other members, including the Rev. J. James, C. Row, Dr. Fraser, Captain F. Petrie, Mr. Masterman, and Mr. Newton, having spoken, the proceedings terminated, and the chairman, in his concluding remarks, congratulated the institute on the satisfactory termination of its investigations.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Carus-Wilson, W., to be Curate of Hutton, Brentwood, Essex.
Houldsworth, W. T.; Curate of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds.
Jackson, Augustus; Curate of All Saints', Perry-street, Kent.
Jackson, R. N.; Rector of Sudeley Manor, Gloucestershire.
Johnson, A. C.; Curate of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds.
Karney, G. S.; Vicar at St. James's, Selby; Vicar of Sandown, Isle of Wight.
Kettle, R.; Rector of Lydgate, Suffolk.
Lawson, R.; Curate of Weston in Gordano, near Cleveland.
Malam, William, Rector of Keighley; Surrogate for the Diocese of Ripon.
Mitchell, Henry, Vicar of Bosham; Rural Dean in the Diocese of Chichester.
Peckover, E. G.; Vicar of Horley, Surrey.
Poole, H. J.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Mount Barker, with the Cures of St. James's, Blakiston, and St. Thomas's, Balhannah, South Australia.
Stephens, L. A.; Vicar of Owsbury, Winchester; Vicar of Long Houghton.
Storr, J.; Curate of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds.
Warwick, J. C. B.; Rector of Astley Abbotts, Shropshire.
Weekes, W. J.; Vicar of Warton, Warwickshire; Minor Canon of Rochester.

The present session of Convocation closed yesterday week. The debates have mostly related to the status of Convocation itself with reference to the State and to questions affecting the discipline and temporalities of the clergy.

A testimonial is proposed for the Rev. Dr. Smyth, who, when all the other English clergy left Paris, offered to remain there to take charge of the English sick and wounded and minister to the relief of the distressed of all sects and schools throughout the siege.

The Rev. William Malam, Rector of Keighley, has received an elegant and costly tea-and-coffee service from the congregation, and an inkstand and paper-cutter from the children of the day schools, on resigning the vicarage of Youlgreave, Derbyshire. The Rev. R. Stephen Moore has been presented with a handsome silver salver and an illuminated vellum scroll, whereon are inscribed the names of one-hundred subscribers to the testimonial, from the parishioners, on leaving the sole charge of Tuxford, Notts.

The annual meeting of the Friends of the Clergy Corporation was held, on Tuesday, at the offices, St. Martin's-place—the Rev. R. H. Davies in the chair. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that the committee had, during the last two years, elected nine commissioners—one more than usual during recent years—that they had provided for pensions to the amount of £3770 for the current year, with the prospect of additions at the November and May elections. The committee urged upon the attention of the governors and the public the necessity of some continued and general action to increase the reliable income.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Earl of Romney in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Sheerness, St. Paul, Kent; Dalston, Holy Trinity, London; Derby, St. Ann; Loughton, Essex; Mortomley, in the parish of Chappelton, Sheffield; and Witton Park, St. Paul, in the parish of Escomb, near Darlington; rebuilding the churches at Butterton, near Leek, Staffordshire; Pitssea, near Rayleigh, Essex; Silian, near Lampeter; and Whitchurch, near Cardigan; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Alberbury, near Shrewsbury; Ashington, near Steyning, Sussex; Bilton, near Rugby; Kirkby, Overblow, near Wetherby, York; Meysey Hampton, near Cricklade, Gloucestershire; Nutley, near Uckfield, Sussex; Sea View, St. Helen's, near Ryde, Isle of Wight; Saltash, St. Stephen's, Cornwall; Winterbourne, Kingston, near Blandford, Dorset; Athelington, near Wickham Market; and Newton Abbot, St. Paul, Devon. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards reseating and restoring the churches at Luppitt, near Honiton, Devon, and Harescombe, near Stroud, were each increased; a grant was also made from the School Church and Mission House Fund towards building a school church at Goginor, in the parish of Bangor, Cardigan. The society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for the churches at Eltham, St. Peter's, Kent; and Brownhill, St. Saviour's, in the parish of Batley, Yorkshire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Mathematical Moderators have issued the following class list:—Class 1—C. M. Lendesdorf, Worcester; R. H. Roe and J. W. Russell, Balliol. Class 2—J. R. Forman, Oriel; T. A. Goodwin, Balliol. Class 3—S. Beaumont, Christ Church.

The Examiners in the Final Mathematical School have issued the following class list:—Class 1—C. E. Bickmore, Christ Church; H. S. Cooper, All Souls'; G. B. Rashleigh, Exeter; J. C. Wilson, Balliol. Class 2—C. F. Rogers, Trinity. Class 3—J. Robinson, Balliol.

The Examiners for the Craven Scholarships have elected the following gentlemen to the vacant scholarships:—Robert Lowe Clarke, Fellow, Queen's College; and Charles Thomas Cruttwell, Fellow, Merton. The election to the vacant fellowship at Wadham has terminated in favour of Mr. Henry Studly Theobald, B.A., Balliol College.

The bequest of £6000 by the late John Abbott, Esq., of Halifax, has been accepted by this University for the purpose of founding three "Abbott" scholarships, which are intended by the donor to assist clergymen of the Church of England in sending their sons to the University, which they could not otherwise be able to do, as well as to assist orphans of clergy men under similar circumstances.

CAMBRIDGE.

In a congregation held last Saturday—the Vice-Chancellor presiding—one hundred and fifty degrees were conferred.

Mr. Numa Edward Hartog, senior wrangler in 1869, died, on Monday night, of smallpox.

Whewell Scholarships for International Law.—H. S. Nugent, B.A., Trinity, and P. Gardener, B.A., Christ's.

Mr. E. A. Beck, B.A., Chancellor's English Medallist in 1868 and 1870, and ninth in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1871, has been admitted a Fellow of Trinity Hall.

Bishop Porteus's gold medals (given annually at Christ's) have been adjudged as under:—Latin Dissertation, Thompson; English Essay, Read; Reading and Attendance in Chapel, Foss.

The following scholarships, &c., have been awarded at the

various colleges mentioned as the result of the usual June examinations:—

Corpus.—Mawson Foundation—W. Petty, first year, £60; R. F. Caparn, first year, £50; A. C. Ranger, first year, £40; J. D. Blomefield, first year, £10; J. C. L. Coward, first year, £20; H. E. Avery, first year, £20; W. W. Whitehead, third year, £30; Priestland, third year, promoted from £60 to £90; Hawkins, second year, and Pitt, third year, promoted to scholarships of £50 per annum. Manner's Scholarships—T. S. Ponting, second year, and D. J. Hughes, second year, £25 per annum each. Old Foundation Scholarships—Freshmen—C. G. Dewberry and S. Herbert, £30 per annum. Dr. Spencer's Scholarship (in the gift of the Master) to H. Trotter, second year, £30 per annum. The "Sacellists," or Chapel Clerkship, value £30 per annum, to P. P. Lewis, second year.

Pembroke.—Foundation, £60—Adam, Henderson, Ratcliffe, Howson, Smith, Steel, £40—Shelton, Gallatly, Lawson, Rigg, £20—Kirchoffer, Crick, West, Pyne. Grindal Scholars—Bickersteth, £60; Hopkinson, £40; Gallatty, £40. A gratuity of £20 to West for excellence in composition. Minor Scholarships—Marriott, Wellington College, £60 per annum; Kempton, Oundle School, £40; Cook, private tuition, £20. No minor scholarship was awarded for mathematics. A scholarship of £40 was awarded to H. H. Mogg, pensioner of the college. Sidney Sussex Foundation Scholars—Penny, Chubb, Farr, Smith (S.), Salmond, Minton, Laying, Taylor Exhibitors—Hough, Salmond, Idmon, Minton, and Jessbury, £20 each; Knox and Eddy, £30 each. Pancroft Exhibitor—Johnstone. Montague Exhibitor—Orford. Lovett Exhibitor—Pidcock.

Jesus.—Galloway and A. Gray, £30; Aldous, £15. Loughborough Exhibitor—Durrad.

St. Peter's.—Open Scholarships—£80 per annum—Chrystal, University of Aberdeen. £60 per annum—Marshall, Hammersmith School. Fletcher, third year, has been promoted from a Scholarship of £60 to one of £80. Donations of £40 have been assigned to Allinson, Derby Grammar School, and Bicknell, Finsley College; and of £20 each to Auglin and Black, during their first year of residence.

St. John's.—Foote, W. J. Clark, Benson, Ede, * J. E. Johnson, Case, J. M. Johnson, Hicks, A. B. Haslam, Page, Gurney, Garnett, F. H. Adams, Whitfield, Newbold. Proper Sirs—Ruston, Alston, B. Reynolds, H. L. Clarke, Logan, Elliott, Moser, Reeves, T. Adams, Finch, Hicks, J. M. Johnson, Page, Lees, Wills, Powell, C. H. H. Cook, H. M. Andrew, Cowie, £10—Barnacle, Stubbs, Middlewood, Canham, Burn, Solas, † S. S. Jones, Gurney, Yule, † Allatt, Wooley, Morshed, Harries, Rushbrooke, Southam, H. S. Stokes, * G. Andrew, H. N. Read. † For Moral Sciences. † For Natural Sciences.

Emmanuel.—W. Chawner (B.A., Fifth Classic, 1871), Scholar, has been elected a Foundation Fellow of this society.

Trinity Hall.—Prizemans—Mathematical—Dickens, third year; Lightwood and Newton, first year, eq. Classics—H. E. Malden, third year; A. W. Dilke, second year. Law and Modern History—S. T. Jones, third year; Birrell, second year. English Language and Literature—Gaskell. English Essays—Pollock, third year; Berry, second year.

St. Catherine's.—The open mathematical and classical scholarships have been awarded as under:—Molesworth, private tuition, £60 per annum; Southward, Liverpool College, £40 per annum and rooms; Browne, City of London School, and Robinson and Sadle, Perse School, Cambridge, £40.

Christ's.—Walker, Thompson, Cherry, and Archer, of the third year, elected to scholarships of the value of £100, £90, £70, and £50 respectively; Fetch, of the second year, to one of £50; Pearson, Gilbert, Orpen, and Blackmore, of the first year, to scholarships of the value of £80, £70, and £50 respectively.

Caius Open Scholarships have been awarded as under:—Elliott, £60 for classics; Sharpe, £60 for mathematics; Roe, £60 for chemistry; and Dripps, £40 for comparative anatomy. From the result of the college examination, Marshall has received a scholarship of £50, Hooton one of £10, E. S. Prior one of £20, Gell one of £20, and Bettany £30 for anatomy.

Magdalene.—From the result of the annual college examination, prizes have been awarded to Simmons, Skrimshire, and C. R. Smith, of the first year; Newman of the second year, and Ogden of the third year. Mr. Skrimshire has been promoted to a scholarship of the annual value of £60. Mr. Newman has received £15 from the scholarship fund. Messrs. Peskett, Purnell, Simmons, Skrimshire, and C. R. Smith have been recommended for the Pepysian benefactions.

King's.—The Latin Declamation prizes have been awarded to Prothero, 1; and Rawlins, 2. The prize for Greek iambic verse to Harold A. Perry.

Gonville and Caius.—The following have been awarded prizes for efficiency in mathematics at the annual college examination:—Calliphronas and Marshall, of the first year; C. H. Prior and Vinter, of the second year; Warren, Lock, and Bradbury, of the third year.

The Senate of the University of London, on Wednesday, passed resolutions recording their high appreciation of Mr. Grote's distinction as a scholar, a philosopher, and a historian, and his attachment to the University of London.

The Senate of the Queen's University, Dublin, has elected Sir Dominic Corrigan vice-chancellor, in place of the late Sir Maziere Brady.

The speech day at Wellington College was celebrated, on Monday, in the presence of a large number of friends. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Benson, the Head Master.

The tercentenary of the foundation of Harrow School was celebrated yesterday week. After the commemoration service in the chapel, a distinguished company had luncheon in a tent erected in the schoolyard. The Duke of Abercorn, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Vaughan, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Mr. Beresford-Hope were among the speakers.

The distribution of prizes to the senior scholars at St. Paul's School took place on Wednesday. The chair was taken by the Rev. Charlton Lane, Vicar of Hampstead. The commemoration addresses in honour of the founder, Dean Colet, were delivered by the two senior boys and chief prizemans, Messrs. South and Wallis. They consisted of a set of Latin Alcaics, in memory of the late Mr. E. Howes, M.P., and a poem in English verse in memory of the late Sir Frederick Pollock, both "old Paulines." Next followed the distribution of the prizes, after which the speeches were delivered. The proceedings of the afternoon were brought to a conclusion by a sumptuous dinner at Mercers' Hall.

The annual public examination and distribution of prizes at New Kingswood School (founded in 1748, by the late Rev. John Wesley, solely for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers) took place on the 14th inst., in the presence of the Rev. Professor Moulton, classical and mathematical examiner, and a large assembly of friends. Among the honours obtained by late and present pupils during the past year were a fellowship at Pembroke College, Oxford; the junior University mathematical scholarship at Oxford; the mathematical foundation scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford; an open exhibition at Balliol; a minor scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; and a foundation scholarship at Trinity Hall. At London University three had passed the 1st B.A. examination, two in honours, and one in the first division, and five had passed the matriculation examination, all in honours, one taking the fourth place, with a prize of £10, and another the second place, with the exhibition of £20 a year. Two seniors and five juniors had also passed the Oxford, and one senior the Cambridge local examinations (being all who were entered for examination), all in first-class honours, and taking very high positions in English, languages, and mathematics.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, July 8, and via Brindisi on the evening of Friday, the 14th proximo. The New Zealand mail, via San Francisco, leaves on the evening of Thursday, the 29th inst.—After the 30th inst. the mails for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, and Newfoundland will be made up in London on Friday, and in Dublin on the following morning.

The Count de Chambord has published a sort of manifesto, in the shape of a letter addressed to a friend, in which he eulogises Marshal M'Mahon for the rapidity with which he reconstituted the French army, and the ability he displayed in capturing Paris, while adopting plans that enabled him to spare the lives of his men. The Count de Chambord also praises the conduct of the soldiers, who, he says, refortified by the spirit of discipline, again showed all their military virtues.</



THE RUINS OF PARIS: PORTE MAILLOT AND THE AVENUE DE LA GRANDE ARMEE.



THE LAST OF THE COMMUNE.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 11, Bellevue-terrace, Southampton, the widow of the late Commander E. W. Brooker, R.N., K.L.H., &c., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Townhouse, Littleborough, Mrs. John Molesworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. J. W. Astley, Rector of Charlton, Hants, William James Butler Bevan, of St. Mark's-square, Regent's Park, second son of J. C. D. Bevan, Esq., of Bexley-road, Erith, Kent, to Marian Florence, eldest daughter of W. T. Harris, Esq., White House, Camberwell-green. No cards.

On March 29, at St. John's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, assisted by the Rev. J. Sutton, Lieutenant Thomas Henry Bowman Barron, his Majesty's late Indian Navy, to Ellen Frances, eldest daughter of William T. Blakeney, Esq., Deputy Registrar-General, Queensland.

On the 20th inst., at Auchinraith, near Hamilton, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., the Rev. Henry Monteith Hamilt'n, of the Second Charge of the Parish of Hamilton, N.B., to Margaret, younger daughter of Robert Ker, of Auchinraith.

DEATHS.

On the 10th ult., at Simla, Major-General Peter Innes, ninth son of the late Major Innes, of Thrumster, J.P. and D.L., county of Caithness, aged 67.

On April 12, at Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z., the Hon. Joseph Hawdon, M.L.C., aged 57.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

SUNDAY, June 25.—Third Sunday after Trinity. Moon's First Quarter, 10.44 p.m.

Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher of Gray's Inn; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Clapham.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Dean of Westminster; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York.

Chapels Royal: St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London, Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Arthur Holmes; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey, Preacher of Gray's Inn (seventh Boyle Lecture—on God's being spoken of in Holy Scripture as possessing human attributes and feelings). Savoy, 11.30, the Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain, and Chaplain of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, 26.—Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Admiral Ryder on the Education of Naval Officers).

Annual Meeting of the Female Medical Society, at St. George's Hall. Lord Shaftesbury will take the chair at three o'clock.

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Letter from Sir R. I. Murchison giving Dr. Kirk's views respecting Dr. Livingstone; and Letter from Dr. Hooker on his Ascent of the Atlas Mountains, &c.)

TUESDAY, 27.—Prince Arthur will distribute the prizes at Dulwich on the Speech Day. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, 2 p.m., Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Nottingham opens.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, anniversary, 4 p.m.

Royal Caldeonian Asylum, annual festival, 6.30 p.m. (the Prince of Wales in the chair).

Amateur Musical Union (in aid of Clergy Ladies' Homes), at Hanover-square Rooms, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29.—St. Peter the Apostle. Consecration of the Martyrs' Memorial Church, St. John-street, Clerkenwell, by the Bishop of London, 11 a.m.

Palestine Exploration Fund, anniversary, at the Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (the Archibishop of York in the chair).

Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, annual festival. Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.

Alexandra Institution for the Blind, 3 p.m. (Prince Christian in the chair).

Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, annual festival, 4.30 p.m. (Lord Cairns in the chair).

Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts: Conversazione at the Suffolk-street Galleries, 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, 30.—Royal Botanic Society, Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany).

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Aitchison on the Strength of Materials).

London Female Penitentiary, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Earl of Chichester in the chair).

SATURDAY, July 1.—Marriage of Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse, 1862.

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.—The Exhibition at Nottingham closes.

Royal School of Mines, Lecture, 4 p.m. (the Dean of Westminster on the First Christians).

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, 5 p.m. (the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen in the chair).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6 49	7 5	7 31	8 1	8 33	9 7	10 13

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected,	Temperature of the Air.					
14	Inches.	°	°	0-10	°	Miles.	In.
15	29.923	61.1	55.8	.84	9	57.6	72.1
16	29.795	62.0	60.2	.94	10	57.0	73.2
17	29.776	62.8	56.4	.81	8	56.8	74.2
18	29.528	59.5	56.9	.91	10	57.8	68.2
19	29.558	58.3	53.9	..	8	53.2	65.2
20	29.638	57.0	50.9	.81	9	54.7	68.2

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected — 29.917 29.841 29.802 29.585 29.591 29.563 29.592
Temperature of Air .. . 62.4° 62.9° 65.3° 61.2° 61.7° 62.3° 62.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. . 59.0° 59.8° 60.7° 56.4° 56.5° 55.5°
Direction of Wind .. . S. ENE. WSW ESE. SSW. WSW. WNW. N. NWW.

THE QUEEN'S PICTURE, at Mr. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street. Hours, Ten till Six. Admission by address card.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admittance 1s. Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY, GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Thirty-Seventh ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN Daily, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. GALLERIES, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

AUTOTYPE GALLERY, 36, Rathbone-place, W. A GRAND EXHIBITION OF AUTOTYPE PICTURES, DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission free.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOUR.—Mr. JAMES BOURLET, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, W. announces that he has been appointed by the Library, Museum, and Education Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool to receive and collect Pictures for the above Exhibition. All works of art must be in Liverpool between Monday, the 7th, and Saturday, the 12th of August, 1871.

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED NIGHTINGALE COMBINATION, although crowded daily, will, owing to other Engagements, continue their Levees but a few days longer—WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's.—Receptions daily from Two till Five p.m. Admission, Half a Crown.—N.B. The Giant and Giantess have returned from their Wedding Trip, and are present each day.

A DOUBLE NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, JULY 8,
CONSISTING OF A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,
ENTITLED

"A GIRL OF THE PERIOD,"

FROM A PAINTING BY W. FYFE,

AND
TWO WHOLE SHEETS
OF

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LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. The GENERAL PUBLIC are ADMITTED EVERY WEEK-DAY EXCEPT WEDNESDAY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on Payment of One Shilling. On Wednesdays the price is half-a-crown.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1871. SCHOOLS and PARTIES of WORKMEN from Manufactories, &c., may obtain reductions in taking 100 or more admission tickets at one time, according to the numbers taken. Application to be made to the Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—LAST CONCERT, MONDAY, JULY 3. Sivers (by general request); Mille, Marie Marimon, and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. L. Cock and Co., 63, New Bond-street; Anatini's Ticket Office; Cramer's, Regent-street; Chappell, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; and A. Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINEE, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, at Three o'clock. Boethoven's and Hummel's grand septs. Piano Solos, Leschetizky; Violoncello Solo, Lassalle; Viola, Waefelchen; Violin Solos, Leopold Aufer; Vocalist, Gardoni. Tickets, Half a Guineas each, to be had of Leopold Cock and Oliver, Bond-street; and of Austin, at St. James's Hall. Visitors can pay at the Hall. J. ELLA, Director.

THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT.—Artists—Madame Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Enriquez, Miss Elsie Clifford, and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Stanley. Pianoforte—Madame Arabella Goddard, and her pupil Miss Josephine Lawrence. Director of the Part Music, Mr. Field. Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 1s.; Family Tickets to admit Four, 2s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; Chappell and Co., New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 4s; Cheapside; Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and Bossey and Co., Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES and MR. STANLEY at the BALLAD CONCERT on MONDAY NEXT.

MR. KUHE'S GRAND ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Marie Marimon, Ilma di Murka, Trebelli-Bettini, and Titiens, Sherrington, Dalmaine, Angele, Carola, Liebhart, Corani, Corani, Edith Wynne, Weldon, Patty, Gardoni, Fancelli, Bentham, Vernon Raby, Agnesi, Sinclair, Folli, Bohrer, Jules Lefort, and Santley, Savory, Waefelchen, Paque, Radcliffe, Lemmens, and Kuhe. Conductors—MM. Ganz, Cowen, Randegger, and Sir Julius Benedict.—Soft Stalls, 2s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 6s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 2s.; at all principal Musicians'; Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and Mr. Kuhe's 3s, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

MR. GEORGE GENTLE, 20, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London, is the Publisher of the READING-COVERS for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for local Advertising, by permission of the Proprietor, Jan. 20, 1870, for Great Britain and Ireland.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—By Royal Command.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have the pleasure to announce that, in obedience to the command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a SPECIAL GRAND FESTIVAL will be given in honour of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, on Monday, JUNE 28, in the Crystal Palace, and in the Park and Gardens, on MONDAY, JUNE 28.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, as well as other members of the Royal Family of England, with a distinguished party, will be present, with His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke.

A GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be given in the Central Transept, to commence at Five o'clock. The Concert will be supported by Mdile, Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Raby, and Signor Folli. The Band will be on a grand scale, and the Chorus will consist of the London Contingent of the Handel Festival Choir. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

At 6.45 p.m. the entire system of Fountains and Cascades will be displayed.

While the Royal party are at dinner, the Band of the Coldstream Guards will play on the terrace.

At 9.30 p.m. there will be an Extraordinary Display of Fireworks, and a special illumination of the gardens and of the waterworks, including the great fountains.

The Queen's Corridor will be closed to the public.

The admission to the Palace on Monday will be Five Shillings; or by ticket purchased before the day, Half a Crown; or by Guinea Ticket.

Reserved Seats for the Concert will be Five Shillings and Half a Crown each, according to position.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.—MONDAY, JUNE 28, SPECIAL GRAND FESTIVAL, by Royal Command, in honour of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. Concert, Fireworks, &c.

Wednesday—Concert by 500 Children of the Metropolitan Schools Choral Society.

trade." The Royal assent has been given to this measure.

Here the satisfactory part of our narrative is abruptly checked. *Si sic omnia*, or even a handsome instalment of other things. We will not linger over the unpleasant story of the Budget, the wholesale surrender of the plans and devices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the recurrence to the easy but awkward expedient of again throwing the burden of taxation on a single class. We willingly forget the days of the matchmakers' revolt, procession, and victory, and the failure of Mr. Lowe to make *ex huc lucellum* household words. To oblivion we also consign the endeavour to create a new system of succession taxes and the new invention for calculating the income tax. Never was such a fiasco as that Budget, but

It was a masterpiece—'tis now forgot.

But the promise in regard to Courts of Justice and Appeal has been disagreeably recalled within the last few days by Lord Westbury, who drew a vivid picture of the inhabitants of India and Australia clamouring for the hearing of their plaints, or, still worse, turning away doggedly and refusing to complain, because the state into which business has been allowed to stagnate offers small chance for the redress of grievances. We all remember what became of the scheme for local taxation, and how this attempt was baffled by the rich landowners in the interest of those of inferior territorial position. Then we come to the liquor law reform, with all its elaborate machinery for dealing with an admitted evil. "The torrent, tempest, and whirlwind of the passions" that broke loose upon the Home Secretary's measure will not easily be forgotten; the bill was swept away in the flood, and Mr. Bruce stood watching its destruction, and consoling himself with a resolute declaration that he had not done with the Licensed Victuallers yet, as they should see next year. What his plan may be no one knows. *Manet alta mente reposum.* We trust that he is taking measure of the strength of his foes. The Scottish Education Bill is, of course, out of the question. Even its friends haughtily object to its being considered at the fag-end of the Session.

The exhaustive process leaves us to notice the condition of two of the measures promised in February. There is the Army Bill. This was to effect a double object—the abolition of the system of purchase and the organisation of the forces. The latter part of the plan has been shorn away by the Premier, in despair of carrying it; and though we regret that such a course has been rendered necessary, there was not so much in the scheme itself as to justify any violent regrets for its loss. It was palpably inadequate, and there was not the slightest enthusiasm shown for it on the part of the public, who would gladly have originally heard the Minister say boldly that purchase must first be cleared away, and when the axe of the pioneer had cut through the enchanted wood of vested interests, the state of the Army should be brought up, and not before. The Purchase Bill alone is now before Parliament, which is committed to the principle; but the mode in which this object has been obtained has by no means pleased the nation. Lastly, there is the so-called Ballot Bill, which is to enact secret voting, and also a variety of other reforms. We do not care to attempt prediction of its fate. To the Ballot itself a majority of the House is pledged; but whether the Liberal party will be equally united upon the other parts of the multifarious measure has to be seen. It may be that in this case, as in others, there may be necessity for remembering the fable touching the tactics of the hunted beaver.

So stands the account up to Midsummer; and it is not easy to believe that, when the balance-sheet shall be finally made up, the position of debtors and creditors will be greatly varied. We purposely abstain, at this period, from any language of censure or condemnation, and are willing to concede that all the failures we have recorded may have been the result of "stern circumstance." It is most practical to express a hope that the Ministry, appealing if needful to the majority in the House of Commons, will insist that not a night nor morning sitting shall be wasted between this Midsummer Day and August.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral Castle on Monday, en route for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty posted to Ballater, and travelled thence by a special train to Windsor, arriving at the castle at ten minutes before nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. Dr. Hoffmeister left the castle for the Isle of Wight. This day was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the accession of the Queen to the throne.

The Queen has been obliged to decline opening the Channel Islands Exhibition, but has sent some objects for exhibition.

The Queen has appointed Henry David Erskine, Esq., of Caidross, to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Frederick Byng, deceased.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Duchess Dowager of Athole as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Mary Lascelles and the Hon. Mary Pitt have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Lord Suffield and Major-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Lord Alfred Paget has succeeded Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting. The Earl of Mount-Charles has arrived at the castle as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Harriet Phipps has left the castle.

OPENING OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, arrived at the Paddington terminus, on Wednesday, from Windsor. Her Majesty,

with the members of the Royal family and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, drove thence to St. Thomas's Hospital. The Royal cortège consisted of four carriages, attended by a captain's escort of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards was mounted at the entrance of the Hospital. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince and Princess Teck met her Majesty at the hospital. The Queen was received at the colonnade by the treasurer and a deputation of governors of the hospital. Her Majesty was conducted to a dais, where the National Anthem was sung; after which, an address was presented to the Queen, to which her Majesty made a gracious reply. The Queen was conducted to the wards, one of which her Majesty named the "Victoria," and another the "Albert" ward. The Queen returned to the dais, when the Archbishop of Canterbury offered up a prayer, and a hymn was sung. The Home Secretary then formally announced that the Queen declared the hospital now open. A blast of trumpets followed, and the "Old Hundred" was sung. The Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction. The Queen, in commemoration of the event, then knighted Mr. Hicks, the treasurer.

STATE CONCERT.

By command of the Queen a state concert was given on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by their ladies and gentlemen in waiting and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince and Princess Teck, and Prince Christian were present at the concert. The usual state ceremonial was observed. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, entered the saloon at half-past ten o'clock, when the concert commenced. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale blue satin, with plaitings of tulle, ornamented with garlands of shaded red and brown leaves, and a tunic of fine white Brussels lace. Headdress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, a corsage of pearls and diamonds; necklace, nine rows of pearls; bracelets and earrings of pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish order. The artistes were Mesdames Pauline Lucca and Alboni, Miss Edith Wynne, Signori Gardoni and Agnesi, and Messrs. Santley and John Thomas. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornburg, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharani, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and the Princes Ali and Suleiman Bahadoor, Count and Countess Gleichen, the chief members of the Corps Diplomatique, with the ladies of their respective families, and upwards of 700 distinguished personages received invitations to the concert.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Thursday week. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and Prince John of Glücksburg were present. His Imperial Highness Fushimi No Miya visited the Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh at Marlborough House, and presented the Duke of Edinburgh with a sword from the Mikado of Japan, in remembrance of his Royal Highness's visit to that country. Prince Arthur was also present. The Prince and Princess, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with the Russian Ambassador and Countess de Brunnow at their residence, Chesham House. On the following day the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and afterwards accompanied the Prince to Hurlingham. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz visited the Princess. The Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg dined with the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, at their residence, Cromwell House, and were afterwards present at a conversazione by Lord Henry G. Lennox and the Society of Arts at the South Kensington Museum. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess and Prince John of Glücksburg were present at the flower show of the Royal Botanical Society, Regent's Park. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses and Prince John of Glücksburg attended Divine service. Prince John of Glücksburg left Marlborough House for Dover, upon his return to Denmark. The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied his Highness to Charing-cross station. On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the private view of the French annexe to the International Exhibition. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke d'Aumale visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. On Tuesday the Duke de Nemours and Princess Marguerite of Orleans visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon. The Prince visited the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia at Claridge's Hotel. Their Royal Highnesses dined with Earl and Countess Brownlow, at their residence in Belgrave-square. Subsequently the Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, was present at the ball given by the Countess of Feversham at Albert-gate. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh, were present at the opening of St. Thomas's Hospital by the Queen. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses went to Prince's Cricket-ground, Hans-place, and witnessed the cricket-match played between the Household Brigade and the Rifle Brigade. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at the state concert at Buckingham Palace.

THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR OF RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia has during the week visited the Bank, the Tower; the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park; the Exhibition of Water Colours in Pall-mall, the Royal Academy, and the Crystal Palace, also the Bridgewater collection at Bridgewater House, and Mr. Thomas Baring's collection of pictures in Grosvenor-street. The Grand Duke has dined with the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Earl and Countess Vane; and lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the officers of the Coldstream Guards, and with Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie at Chiselhurst on Saturday. His Royal Highness distributed the prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, on Tuesday.

Prince Arthur was present on Tuesday at the annual presentation of prizes to the boys of the training-ship Warspite, off Woolwich. On Thursday his Royal Highness reviewed 4000 boys belonging to different schools in the Royal Horticultural Gardens.

The Comtesse de Paris was safely delivered of a daughter on Tuesday week, at York House, Twickenham. The Comtesse and infant Princess are progressing favourably.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie came to town from Chiselhurst on Thursday week, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Devonshire had a reception on Wednesday at Devonshire House. The Duchess of Buccleuch gave a ball yesterday (Friday) week, at Montagu House, Whitehall, at which 800 guests were present. The Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster had a dinner and an evening party on Monday at Grosvenor House. The Countess De Grey had a reception, on Saturday, at the family residence in Carlton-gardens. The Countess of Dartrey had a reception, on Saturday, at the family residence in Curzon-street. The Countess of Tankerville had a musical party on Monday, at her residence, in Curzon-street. Viscountess Combermere had a reception, on Thursday, at her mansion in Belgrave-square. Lady Burdett-Coutts had an assembly, on Monday, at her residence in Stratton-street.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHINA.

Particulars have been received of a terrible earthquake which occurred in the interior of China on April 11, causing the entire destruction of the town of Bathang, with a loss of 2300 lives. Bathang lies on a very elevated spot, about 260 miles west from Li-Tang and more than thirty post-stations from the district town of Ta-Tsien, on the high road to Tibet. About eleven o'clock a.m. on April 11 the earth trembled so violently that the Government offices, temples, granaries, stone and store houses, and fortifications, with all the common dwellings and the Temple of Ting-Lin, were overthrown and ruined. The only exception was the hall in this temple grounds called Ta-Chao, which stood unarm'd in its isolation. A few of the troops and people escaped, but most of the people were crushed and killed under the falling timber and stone. Flames also suddenly burst out in four places, and their roaring was mingled with the lamentations of the distressed people. On the 16th the flames were beaten down, but the rumbling noises were still heard under ground like distant thunder, and the earth rocked and rolled like a ship in a storm, at the mercy of the waves. In about ten days matters began to grow quiet and the motion to cease. As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the Collector of the Grain Tax, the local magistrate, and the Colonel; the Ting-Lin Temple, and nearly 700 fathoms of walls around it, and 351 rooms in all inside; six smaller temples, numbering 221 rooms, besides 1849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people killed by the crash was 2298, among whom were the local magistrate and his second in office. The earthquake extended eastward to Pang-Chah-Mun, westward to Nan-Tun, on the south to Lin-Tsah-Shih, and on the north to the salt wells of A-Tunsz, a circuit of over 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits, in others hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs; and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by obstructions.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to Dublin last Saturday, after inspecting the militia in the north.

The Albert Bridge at Glasgow was opened on Wednesday, without any ceremony.

Mr. Alderman Campbell was, on Wednesday, elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the remainder of the municipal year.

Professor Bernard is to be appointed a member of her Majesty's Privy Council in recognition of his services in connection with the High Joint Commission.

Mr. George Grote, the eminent historian, died on Sunday morning, at the age of seventy-seven. The funeral will take place in Westminster Abbey, at half-past twelve to-day (Saturday).

Last Saturday the Halifax Piece Hall, built in 1779, was opened by the Mayor as a wholesale market. The Corporation acquired possession of the building two years ago, and by the conversion of many of the 300 rooms into shops, excellent accommodation has been provided for the wholesale dealers.

Miss Rye on Thursday week sailed from Liverpool in the Prussian, taking with her 113 pauper children for Canada. On the same day the Medway left the Victoria Docks for Quebec, with a full complement of emigrants on board. The National Emigration League and several societies assisted the larger portion of the passengers.

The court of the Goldsmiths' Company, though entirely unconnected by property with Ireland, have voted a subscription of £200 a year to the Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund. Amongst recent subscriptions received may be mentioned those of the Bishop of Gibraltar, £200; the Duke of Manchester, £200; and Messrs. A. F. Arbuthnot, Charles Grove, and F. A. Hamilton, £100 each.

When the Brazilian Ministry applied to the Legislature to sanction the journey of the Emperor and Empress to Europe, and to appoint the Princess Donna Isabel as Regent, the House of Representatives, in acceding to the motion, proposed a grant of £200,000 for their Majesties' expenses, and those of the Princess during her Regency. This offer, however, was declined by his Majesty, who declared that he should defray the whole.

The form of the Imperial German eagle, as it is henceforth to figure in the arms of the Empire, and on stamps and official seals, has been determined by the Federal Council. It is to be the heraldic eagle, with the head turned to the right, above which the Imperial crown will appear to hover. The shield on the eagle's breast will display the heraldic Prussian eagle, each wing containing six broad and five narrow feathers; the claws will be without the insignia they usually seem to grasp, and the tail in heraldic delineation.

The abstract of the Census returns for the United Kingdom shows that the population on April 2 last amounted to 31,465,480, in the following proportion:—England and Wales, 22,704,108; Ireland, 5,402,759; Scotland, 3,358,613. This is an increase on the returns of 1861, for England and Wales, of 2,637,884, being 1,264,144 males and 1,373,740 females. The population in England and Wales is divided into 11,040,403 males and 11,663,705 females. The religious census in Ireland shows that, of the population of 5,402,759, the Roman Catholics number 4,141,933; the Protestant Episcopalians, 683,295; the Presbyterians, 558,238; and other religious denominations, 19,283.

The finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India for the year 1869-70, and the estimate of revenue expenditure and cash balances for 1870-1, have been issued. The home accounts of the Government of India are also published. The total receipts of the Home Treasury of the Government of India from April 1, 1869, to March 31, 1870, were £20,443,081; and at the latter date there was a balance of £2,892,483. The receipts include £13,330,944 installments of capital received from Indian railway and other guaranteed companies, under their respective deeds of contract, and £46,742 received from her Majesty's Treasury in repayment of disbursements in England for the Abyssinian expedition.



THE MONTH: JUNE.

G. B. Goddard

H. C. G. S.



PREPARING FOR CROQUET.

KESTRELS IN JUNE.

We think a long sojourn in town in no way blunts our love for Nature. Wherever we may choose to spend our summer vacation we are sure to find some of her beauties, and there is no place better than the seacoast to enjoy her varied charms. On this June day we are indulging in a solitary doze on the breezy cliff; you may call it selfish and unsociable, but then you are no lover of Nature, and cannot understand that we always have our friends about us. The linnets amuse one with their chattering amidst the coarse herbage as they dispute among themselves for the proprietorship of thistledown or scattered grass-seed. From where we are lying we can just get a glimpse of the distant sea, with its surface streaked in dark bands—the shadows of the overhanging clouds—ever varying with the changing light. The waves, softened down by the elevation at which we are placed, seem but gentle ripples; the low murmuring that rises from the beach below tells us that they are beating with no little violence on the coast, and the air is damp with the spray which has been dashed up from the foaming sea. All this indicates that but a few hours ago a storm must have been raging.

There! a storm has been brewing near at hand. What a commotion among our little companions! In a moment the linnets have ceased their chattering, and their quick, sharp notes show that there is something to alarm them. It is not the first time we have seen them so disturbed, so we know where to look for the cause of their disquietude. Yes! there he is—their old foe, the kestrel-hawk; like a pirate frigate, with its treacherous white sails spread out, he glides along and then hovers overhead, his wings extended. From this distance we can see his bright eyes; he has them fixed on his cowering victims. Poor little birds! they are almost silent now, though we can hear a sharp cry uttered every now and then which tells us that they are still there—most likely creeping under the grass roots in their trembling fear. Like a stone to the earth the hawk has dropped; the robber has singled out his victim, and in a moment or two will have finished off his captive. There he is, up again, with a field-mouse in his beak. Our cheery linnets have escaped this time, and they may commence again their quarrels about the thistledown.

We can watch the kestrel as he sails away towards the edge of the cliff, when he sinks gently down till he reaches a crevice into which he darts as quick as thought.

It is his home, where his mate and her brood are waiting for his return; the hen bird proclaims her love in quick, sharp notes, while the fluffy little ones cry out in harsh squeaks in their eagerness for the expected morsel. It is wonderful what a number of small birds and mice they are both ready and willing to digest at one meal; the old kestrel has already brought a sparrow, two linnets, and four mice to the banquet, and the feathers and fur strewn around their nest proves what short work they have made of them.

The kestrels are thorough aristocrats; for generations they have nested in this same rocky home; their mansion beats all our county families' ancestral halls in antiquity of architecture; for thousands of years their sandstone walls have defied the wintry sea-storms; the foundations of their halls were hollowed out by the perpetual dripping of a water-drop, ages before kings and queens were thought of; the birds themselves are of an ancient race; for centuries they have been the hereditary pirates of the seacoast, having a sort of legal right to slay and devour their weaker neighbours.

The young nestlings promise fair, if one may judge from their little fierce eyes, to be in no wise inferior to their forefathers in their predatory exploits. They are bred in a wild home, and will lead a wild life. Their death, too, is often in accordance with their life. Perhaps, while struggling to their nest, they will be dashed against the rocks by some ungovernable whirlwind, and will perish on the rocks at the bottom of the very cliff from whose fastnesses they first saw the light of day.

The kestrels we are most acquainted with are not such as those depicted by our Artist, Mr. Goddard. They are rather the highwaymen than the pirates among birds. We may find them hovering about our farm buildings on the alert to carry off one of our farm-wife's chickens. The gamekeeper is mightily pleased when he can add one of these brown-speckled birds to his collection of executed thieves. We may see nailed on his outhouse-door jays, stoats, and hawks dangling in criminal association. It is in vain for us to plead for the poor kestrel; we may declare and even prove that he does good as well as harm, and that he is a beautiful addition to our woods and parks. The keeper only considers that the bird has been known to take some of his overstocked pheasants, and has therefore been guilty of the highest felony, and must pay the penalty for it. We shall feel some day, when it is too late, the loss of these elegant-shaped birds, who add so much to the beauty of our fir-woods. When we have destroyed them all, then we shall miss their cry so shrill, so wild, so peculiar, and yet withal so pleasing and harmonious.

PREPARING FOR CROQUET.

An English family party in a well-kept English garden is the fairest sight upon earth. Here is peaceful and pure enjoyment; refined, without the fastidious affectation of an exquisiterarity or nicety; genial and sincere, without intemperate excess of pleasure; freely tolerant of personal tastes and caprices, yet social and sympathetic in its forms of play. The domestic life of English ladies and gentlemen can nowhere be seen under a pleasanter aspect than upon the verdant lawn before the open windows of the drawing-room or breakfast-room, in the cool leisure hours of a fine summer day. It is questionable whether our girls and young men look better than some foreigners in the midnight ball-room, where the artificial pomp of dresses and jewels is displayed under the glare of chandeliers. They do not always make so good a figure as others in the promenade on foot, or even on horseback, if we compare the scenes beheld in Hyde Park with those in the Bois de Boulogne, as it was before the late war, the Prater at Vienna, the Cascine at Florence, or the favourite places of resort for elegant persons in different cities of Europe. But an English maiden or matron, gracious and good as she most commonly is, thank God! ought to be seen in her own garden, with her own friends about her, as the poet says,

To teach us how divine a thing
A woman may be made.

There is something in her sweet nature, as all our poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth and Tennyson, have agreed, which bears a certain affinity of feeling to the influences of our fresh grass and foliage, the soft air, warm and moist, of our gentle month of June, the fragrance of our native flowers and their modest beauty, the healthy growth of our steadfastly rooted and full-leaved trees. Decidedly the Englishwoman shows to best advantage out of doors, and so does the Englishman when bred in the wholesome national habits of simple diet and active exercise; but her place is the garden, while his place is the field. As a neutral ground of compromise between the open-air pastimes of the two sexes in this country, the modern game of croquet is found to suit them both very well. Ladies have been known to play at cricket, but with

doubtful success. They may do for bowlers, perhaps, having a fair capacity of taking a good aim at the hostile wicket. But their batting and their running are dreadfully embarrassed, as one might expect, by the wearing of petticoats; and few of them have nerve to stand the approach of a swift ball, which might strike them a cruel hard blow. The old-fashioned game of bowls, when played with globes of moderate size and weight, is less unsuitable for their practice; and that of nine-pins, which was introduced into England, we are told, in the reign of Edward IV., was originally designed for them. His Queen, Elizabeth Woodville, delighted in knocking down the "closheys." What has become of the pretty amusement called "Les Graces," which was in vogue some twenty-five years ago, played with small hoops thrown by a couple of sticks in the hands of one performer, to be caught by a couple of sticks in the hands of the other? There is also the Canadian game of "La Crosse," which somewhat resembles that last mentioned. There are several games with a flying ball, and that of battledore and shuttlecock, which are very fit for the amiable half of mankind. Yet it shall not here be denied that croquet deserves the preference now allowed it as a pursuit for both sexes in a combined party. Hands and feet, and eyes, of course, are kept stirring, just enough for an agreeable variety of motions without strain or fatigue. There is room to acquire, or to prove, a high degree of skill, and a talent for the practical, if not scientific, estimation of forces and spaces, angles of incidence and reflection, and other mechanical problems. There is also, we are told, a frequent opportunity for saying or doing such little things as may serve to invite or reward the expression of a particular mutual regard between the young lady and the young gentleman. We contemplate this result as we see them now coming out, with the little children, to superintend the work of the gardeners in mowing the lawn to perfect smoothness. May the course of true love be made equally smooth!

THE NEW THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The schooner-race of the New Thames Yacht Club, on Wednesday week, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. The course was from Gravesend to the Mouse Light and back. No vessel of less than 100 tons burden was allowed to compete, and there was a time allowance of fifteen seconds for each ton in favour of the smaller vessels. The five boats which actually started were the Egeria, 152 tons, owner Mr. J. Mulholland; the Livonia, 265 tons, Mr. J. Ashbury; the Gloriana, 133 tons; Mr. A. O. Wilkinson; the Gwendolin, 183 tons, Major W. Ewing; and the Flying Cloud, 75 tons, Count Bathyan. The start was made, under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Lee, the commodore of the club, a few minutes before noon. There was a moderate wind from the south-south-west. The Flying Cloud at first took the lead, but was passed by the Livonia and Egeria three miles above the Mouse Lightship. As they rounded the Mouse the Egeria came foremost, 1 min. 40 sec. before the Livonia; the Flying Cloud was half a minute behind the Livonia; the Gloriana and the Gwendolin followed, two or three minutes later. The Livonia, however, took the first place soon after rounding the Mouse, and finally won the first prize of £100, preceding the Egeria, at the end, by more than half an hour; the Gloriana came in third, having taken in her squaresail, jib, and staystail. The Egeria won the £50 second prize.

At the meeting of the Royal Humane Society, on Tuesday the clasp of the institution, which is only awarded to those who have previously received the medal, was voted to Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., Lieutenant of H.M.S. Galatea, for gallantly leaping overboard, at Port Stanley, and saving the life of a marine with much difficulty and at great risk.

Last week 908 births and 1349 deaths were registered in the metropolis, the former having been 254 below and the latter 17 above the average. Zymotic diseases caused 384 deaths, including 240 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever (of which 3 were certified as typhus, 13 as enteric or typhoid, and 6 as simple continued fever), and 24 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox showed an increase in the east of London, a decline in the west and south, and but slight variation in the north and central districts.

A curious story is told respecting the smallpox hospital at Hampstead by the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*. A woman, it is stated, who had occupied a bed in one of the wards was reported to her husband as being dead. The necessary funeral arrangements were accordingly made by the widower, who himself followed the supposed remains of his deceased wife to the grave. To his astonishment, and it is to be hoped to his delight, the lady whose obsequies had thus been celebrated returned home about a fortnight after her funeral in a state of extreme surprise at not having received any intelligence during that period from her husband and family, whom she found clothed in deep mourning. The explanation of this misadventure was that the woman had been removed to a convalescent ward, and another patient who afterwards died had been put into the bed she originally occupied. The name of the first patient having been inadvertently left up at the head of the bed caused the mistake which gave rise to so much pain and pleasure. If the facts stated are correct, there would seem to be room for improvement in the arrangements as well as in the site of this hospital. Had the disconsolate husband, during the interval which elapsed between the funeral of his wife and her return to the domestic circle, embarked in a second marriage, one of the two ladies would have had just ground for dissatisfaction.

A meeting was held at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, to promote the establishment of a National Technical University—Colonel Hogg, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, in the chair. Sir Antonio Brady, Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., and Alderman Gould explained at length the objects of the committee, which were to procure for the British workman such instruction and training as should make him thoroughly efficient in his employment, by giving him a full knowledge of the science upon which industrial processes are based, and such a training in art as should make his ornamental work equal to that of any other workman. Mr. T. Webster, Q.C., proposed the following resolution:—"This meeting, having heard the exposition given by the several speakers on the want of technical education in England and the steps which have been taken to rouse the attention of the public to this important question, pledges itself to support the committee of the National University in its further efforts." This was seconded by Mr. Catterall, a working man, and carried. Mr. Simmonds moved that, in the opinion of this meeting, the founding of the proposed National University for Technical and Industrial Training is the best and only plan by which a comprehensive and efficient system of science and art education may be obtained for the people of Great Britain and her colonies. This resolution was seconded by Captain Mercier, and passed. Several speakers supported the resolutions.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURE.

THE ESQUIMAUX AND ICE OF GREENLAND.

Mr. William Bradford, an artist from New York, at an extra evening meeting, on Friday, June 16, gave an account of an Arctic expedition in which he was engaged in the autumn of 1869, illustrated by about seventy photographs, magnified and thrown upon the screen by means of the camera and electric lamp. He began by alluding to the influence which the exuberant energies and awful manifestations of Nature on the western continent had had upon the American school of landscape-painters, inducing them to choose for their subjects the greatest cataracts, the highest mountain chains, and similar stupendous phenomena, as represented in the works of Church and Bierstadt. Like these painters, Mr. Bradford said that he had been impelled to study Nature in some of her most vast and strange aspects; and, being a native of New Bedford, in Massachusetts (a seat of the whale fishery), his imagination was naturally directed northward. After several times engaging a sailing-vessel for a four-months' voyage to the coast of Labrador, in order to study the scenery of the northern seas, he was enabled, by the liberal aid of his countryman Mr. Legrand Lockwood, to fit out a steamer in order to go as far north as possible. His friend Dr. J. J. Hayes consented to command the expedition, which sailed from Newfoundland on July 3, 1869, in an English steamer expressly built for Arctic navigation, the Panther, Captain John Bartlett. Mr. Bradford commenced his narrative by referring to his illustrations, representing the dangers of the navigation they met with in approaching the coast of Greenland, through the great masses of field and hummock ice and icebergs brought down by the great Spitzbergen current. After sailing many miles in calm water they encountered a heavy gale, from which they escaped by weathering under the lee of an iceberg. From Cape Desolation, a barren rock about 2000 ft. high, they made their way south to Julianeshab, one of the largest and most thriving settlements in South Greenland, inhabited by about 300 Esquimaux, many of whom are half Danes in blood and habits. Very interesting illustrations were given of these people, and their costumes, houses, boats, &c.; and among the representations of the relics of the ancient Northmen were the remains of an old church, at the head of Erick's Fiord, said to have been built in the eleventh century. Passing up the coast they came to the great Sermitsilialik glacier, about three miles wide, in which is seen, when coming up the fiord, what appears to be a bridge of silver-like crystal, connecting it with the shore, its front rising perpendicularly from 250 ft. to 275 ft. above the water, and extending downwards 500 ft. beneath the surface. This glacier rises above the highest mountains, and loses itself finally in the great Mer de Glace, in the unknown interior. Large caverns and tunnels have been formed in the glaciers by the action of currents of water, which carry down immense quantities of sand. While there the party witnessed the rare sight of a stupendous discharge from the glacier front, giving birth to eight huge icebergs, with several smaller ones; and the débris so filled and packed the waters of the fiord in a few minutes, that it was almost impossible to get a boat 10 ft. long through the mass. Leaving the glaciers, the expedition passed on to the island of Disco, and entered the harbour of Godhaven, the rendezvous of the whalers sailing northward. Here they were hospitably entertained by the Inspector, Mr. Smith, and the Governor, Hansen, who had shown great kindness to Dr. Kane, Dr. Huys, and others. The party soon after entered the awfully magnificent scenery of Karsut Fiord, with perpendicular cliffs, between three and four thousand feet high. About fifteen miles from this, Upernivik is the most northern settlement in the world, peopled by about two hundred Esquimaux, ruled by the hospitable Governor Rudolph. The expedition then proceeded to Melville Bay, the terror of Arctic voyagers; the scenery of which was amply illustrated by numerous photographs, exhibiting the passage of the steamer through the fields of ice; the landmark termed "The Devil's Thumb," rising about 1200 ft. above the summit of a mountain; a vast glacier forcing itself down the fiord, and ploughing up a moraine of earth above 30 ft. high, and throwing out huge boulders of rock; the beautiful opalescent appearance of the ice produced by the midnight sun; and polar bears in search of food. In the library were placed several hundred photographs showing the varied appearances of the ice and icebergs, the Esquimaux and their houses; together with several fine oil-paintings, the largest being "Summer Sunset in the Arctic Regions—Boring through the Park in Melville Bay, August, 1869." Lord Lindsay was in the chair.

The cotton mill belonging to the Skircoat Cotton Company, at Halifax, was burnt down on Monday.

The inhabitants of Torquay have subscribed for a testimonial portrait of Sir Laurence Palk, in recognition of his services to the town by the erection of the new harbour and other works. Mr. Sydney Hodges is the artist selected.

The tax returns for the financial year 1870-1 show an increase of about £100,000 in the probate duty. Two large sums were received—one of £25,500, in a case where the personal property left by the deceased was valued at £1,800,000, and a payment of £46,500 in another instance where the personal property was valued at £3,200,000.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Alexander Armstrong, Esq., M.D., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, to be K.C.B.; of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Charles Abercromby Anderson, M.D., and Deputy-Inspectors Richard Denton Mason and David Lloyd Morgan, to be C.B. of the Military Division; and Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals William Campbell Maclean, M.D., Professor of Military Medicine in the Army School at Netley, to be C.B. of the Civil Division of the order.

The report of the Irish Board of National Education for 1870 indicates that the system has not suffered injury from the agitation lately directed against it. There is an increase of 7664 pupils on the rolls, and nearly a million children in Ireland are now under teaching for a greater or less period of the year. The number of pupils has gone on increasing, despite large emigration. In Ulster the schools are mixed schools; but in Munster, Connaught, and even Leinster, rarely so. Ulster has 2523 schools, only 500 of which are exclusively Protestant or Roman Catholic. In all Ireland, out of 6806 schools, 3925 exhibit a mixed attendance; 2522 of the unmixed schools are in Roman Catholic hands. The system is already practically denominational in the south and west and in a great part of the eastern district of the country. The pupils in unmixed schools number 400,735. Of the total amount received by the teaching staff of the schools for 1870 only 17·7 per cent was the result of local contributions, and 82·3 per cent was defrayed by the public grant. The total sum paid was £342,107. The total number of pupils in the model schools was 17,000. Of these 6004 were of the Established Church, 5532 were Roman Catholics, 4917 Presbyterians, and 1247 belonged to other persuasions. There does not seem to have been any decline in the numbers attending of any of the religions in 1870.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

We present a view of the range of new buildings on the Southern Thames Embankment, at Lambeth, just above Westminster Bridge, and directly opposite the Houses of Parliament, opened by her Majesty the Queen, last Wednesday, for the permanent occupation of St. Thomas's Hospital. An illustration of the architect's design was given in this Journal on Dec. 16, 1865. The foundation-stone of these buildings was laid by the Queen on May 13, 1868. The architect is Mr. Henry Currey, of Lancaster-place, Strand.

It may be recollect that the old buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital, close to the London Bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, were removed so long ago as 1862, for the enlargement of the railway premises, and a viaduct giving access to the station from the Charing-cross Railway. The hospital sold that ground to the South-Eastern Railway Company for the sum of £296,000; the land having been given to the Hospital Corporation by King Edward VI., when, it is said, the whole freehold was pawned to the city of London for £50. When obliged to quit the original site near London Bridge, the hospital found temporary accommodation in the Surrey Music-Hall, at Walworth, which stands in the grounds formerly known as the Surrey Zoological Gardens, near the Elephant and Castle, between the Camberwell and the Kennington roads. In that building, previously occupied by the congregation of the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the hospital has remained from September, 1862, until now; and the choice of a place for its substantial and enduring habitation was much debated. But the construction of the Southern Thames Embankment, from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, by the Metropolitan Board of Works, involving the reclamation of several acres from the tidal water and mud of the river, enabled the trustees of St. Thomas's to purchase for £100,000 a most conspicuous and accessible site at Stangate, between Westminster Bridge-road and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. Of the whole space, eight acres and a half, upon which the new hospital buildings stand, nearly half is new ground made by the embankment of the Thames. The range of buildings has a frontage of 1700 ft.—nearly equal to the length of the Crystal Palace at the Exhibition of 1851—with a depth of 250 ft. There was some difficulty in getting a good foundation for the buildings, as there always is at Westminster or its neighbourhood; and towards the river front a depth of 28 ft. had to be excavated before the firm clay was reached. On this a solid basis of concrete was laid; and on this, again, upon massive brick piers, the structure was begun.

The whole consists of eight detached buildings, with intervals of 125 ft. or more from each other. Hospital construction has of late become a distinct branch of architecture. The wisdom of not congregating the patients in large masses under one roof has been forced by experience on both physicians and builders. It is now well known that after a certain time the walls, ceilings, and floors become saturated with mephitic odours, which, though insensible to any test of smell and quite ineradicable by scrubbing, still exist in sufficient strength to exercise a most pernicious influence in surgical cases, and give rise to those terrible after-consequences of operations known as hospital gangrene. No old hospital, however well ventilated, is entirely free from this risk. Hence the advantages of the block system—that of a number of detached buildings, where not more than a comparatively small number of patients can be treated at once in the same block. The best hospitals are now built on this principle, including the two largest—that of Netley, at Southampton, and the Herbert Hospital, at Woolwich. New St. Thomas's Hospital is, of course, constructed on this plan, which has answered very well.

As seen from the river or the bridge, the entire hospital appears to consist of seven pavilions or blocks of nearly similar appearance, with a smaller one between the fourth and fifth, and with a low building, surmounted by a kind of lofty chimney, beyond them all. The first of the seven pavilions—the one nearest to Westminster Bridge—forms no part of the hospital proper, but is devoted to the purposes of the official management. It contains a board-room or hall for the meetings of the governors; a residence for the treasurer; offices for the steward, receiver, and clerks; houses for porters, and other apartments. It has entrances from the Westminster-Bridge-road, and a covered way leading to the second block.

The remaining six blocks form the actual hospital; but the small one, which is central with regard to them, contains the principal porch and entrance hall, and above this the chapel. The low building at the southern end is the Medical School, with lecture hall and museum.

On the side towards the river the hospital pavilions are joined together by a covered colonnade, which affords a resting-place for convalescent patients taking the air in the gardens. On the Palace-road side the six pavilions and the entrance-hall are united by a corridor two stories high, which communicates with each pavilion on the basement and on the ground and second floors, and forms the otherwise detached blocks into a single building.

Of the six hospital pavilions the first five are alike in their internal arrangements; some being allotted to male, and others to female patients. The sixth is divided into male and female wards, by a central staircase in addition to that which communicates with the corridor. At each side is a large operating theatre for the surgeons.

Each pavilion has three tiers of wards above the ground floor. In the first five pavilions the main wards occupy the whole building on the river side of the corridor. They are 28 ft. in width, 120 ft. in length, and 15 ft. in height, with flat ceilings throughout, and each has accommodation for twenty-eight beds, with a cubic capacity of 1800 ft. for each patient. This capacity is largely due to the ample floor space, which affords abundance of room for the attendance of students, and for the requirements of clinical teaching. The beds are placed 8 ft. apart from centre to centre, and the windows are arranged alternately with the beds, at a level to enable the patients to look out of them. There are also large end windows communicating with sheltered balconies towards the river, in which patients may be placed on couches or chairs in fine weather. On the ground floor are the smaller wards, to be used chiefly for the reception of accidents, which make up the total number of beds in each pavilion to about one hundred. At the corridor end of each large ward the entrance passage is carried between smaller rooms, a ward kitchen, a nursing sisters' room, a consultation-room, and a small yard. These small wards are intended for the reception of patients who have undergone severe operations, or who for any reason require perfect quiet or some exceptional treatment. These rooms are each intended to receive two beds, and contain 3600 cubic feet of space. At the river end is a lateral projection at each angle of the pavilion. These projections contain on one side a bathroom and lavatory, on the other side a scullery and closets, all cut off from the walls themselves by intercepting lobbies.

Every ward on each floor has two hydraulic lifts—one small one for food or medicines, one larger for taking up either patients or nurses. Every ward, too, has its own bath-rooms,

lavatories, and closets detached from others, and its separate shoots for sending down dust and ashes, foul linen, dressings, and other things. Natural ventilation is as much as possible depended on, with very simple auxiliary arrangements for cold nights. The warming is effected chiefly by open fire-places, with the addition of a warm-water system for very cold weather.

On the ground floor, between the corridor and Palace-road, and entirely distinct from the in-patient department, are the rooms for the reception of out-patients. These are divided into two classes—the casualty patients and the out-patients proper; the former to the right, the latter to the left of the principal entrance. There is also an entrance for casualty patients at a subsidiary porch, midway between the first and second pavilions, and a possible entrance for accidents from the river by stairs leading to the hospital terrace.

Besides the out-patient accommodation, the buildings external to the corridor include dwellings for the matron, the resident medical officers, and the nurses of the Nightingale Training Institution, as well as a number of rooms for various purposes incidental to the daily work of a great hospital.

The space between each two pavilions is 125 ft., except between the central ones, where it is increased to 200 ft.; but into this the small block containing the entrance-hall and chapel projects about 25 ft., with a width of 50 ft. Between the central pavilions, therefore, there is open ground measuring about 2300 square yards, and between the other pavilions ground measuring over 1500. This is without including the colonnade or the river terrace beyond it.

The style of architecture is the Palladian, with rich facings of coloured brick and Portland stone, and with carved stone balustrades for the balconies. All the building is fireproof. The floors of each story are laid on iron girders, covered with concrete. The actual floor of each ward is made of thin, broad planks of oak, that kind of timber being the easiest kept clean, and the leastabsorbent of noxious vapours known. The wall of each ward, too, are for the same reason coated with Parian cement, which, while not so cold, is almost as hard and non-absorbent, and quite as smooth, as marble.

We shall give some Illustrations of the opening ceremony.

THE FESTIVAL OF VICTORY AT BERLIN.

The triumphal entry into Berlin, yesterday week, of the choicest troops of the German army, and representatives of all engaged in the late war, under the eye of their Emperor-King, William I., was a grand military and national festivity, which shall be amply illustrated by the Engravings to appear in our next. The noble avenue called Unter den Linden ("Under the Lime-trees"), which resembles one of the Paris Boulevards, with the grand squares adjoining this at each end, was the chief place for the martial pomp of Prussia and the other Confederate German States. Here is a fine straight thoroughfare, from east to west, which extends 3000 ft. long, and is 70 ft. wide. On each side is a paved way for horsemen, flanked by a broad carriage-road with adjoining foot pavement. The houses on both sides are among the finest in the capital, and show a brilliant row of shops. To do honour to the occasion, the centre avenue was lined with French cannon and pillars, exhibiting the official war telegrams, connected by festoons and garlands of fresh flowers. At five points the line of captured artillery was broken by triumphal arches, equally simple and tasteful in style. Between two columns placed on each side of the avenue was suspended a painting in wax colours. These five pictures, by eminent artists, represented Germania, as an ancient Druid priestess calling her people to arms; Bavaria and Prussia joining hands and forming a bridge across the River Main; Germania, in a war-chariot, leading her warriors to the fight; and, finally, Germania fostering the progress of freedom, science, arts, and industry under the new empire. At the western extremity of the Linden is the Pariser-Platz, or Paris-square (an open area nearly as large as Trafalgar-square, and surrounded by palatial mansions). The opposite end of the square, in the direction of the park, is closed by the Brandenburg Gate. This consists of six double columns connected by a flat roof, upon the raised centre of which stands Victory in her iron car. The colossal proportions of the gate were enlivened with an abundance of green garlands, and round the sombre grey of the massive columns were twined the fir and the oak. At the eastern extremity of the Linden is the monument of Frederick the Great; and here the Opera-place or Opern-Platz begins. It is 2500 ft. long, about 150 ft. wide, and one of the handsomest places in the world. The King's palace, the Crown Prince's palace, the University, the Opera, the Arsenal, and, in the background, the ancient Schloss or Castle, with the tower of the Townhall overlooking the whole, form a grand cluster of monumental buildings. The style of their architecture is serious, but not heavy.

The way of the troops into the city lay first through the street called La Belle Alliance (which is the Prussian designation for Waterloo), through Königgrätz-street (this being another name for Sadowa), round the line of the old town wall, past the Halle Gate and the Anhalt Gate of the city, across the Ascanische-Platz and the Potsdamer-Platz, thence entering through the Brandenburg Gate, crossing the Pariser-Platz, traversing the avenue of the Linden, and coming at length into the Opern-Platz, where, in front of Marshal Blücher's statue, was held the concluding parade. A statue of Berlin was erected at the Halle Gate; and in the Potsdamer-Platz was a trophy of the battle of Sedan, with a colossal group of statues, representing Strasbourg and Metz, seated at the feet of Victory, who looked upon them from a battery of cannon.

The weather was bright and pleasant. An immense multitude of citizens and visitors from different parts of Germany, and from other countries, thronged the sides of the Pariser-Platz, the Linden, and Opern-Platz. Benches were ranged one behind another along nearly the whole way, and these were early filled with spectators. The municipal authorities, the corporations, the trades unions, and the school children of Berlin were provided with seats on separate platforms. All the scaffolds were decked with carpets or coloured cloth, and with a variety of flags and garlands. Flagstaffs were set up in the Opern-Platz; and at the bridge over the Spree, near the castle, was a vessel manned with sailors and decked with flags. On the opposite side of the river was a statue of Germania, with two figures representing Alsace and Lorraine. Military bands of music were stationed at many places along the route.

The body of troops which entered Berlin that day numbered about 42,000, consisting of the Prussian Royal Guards, and picked deputations from all the regiments of the German Federal and Allied armies, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, which took three hours and a half to march past. They were led by old Marshal von Wrangel, whose great age forbade him to take part in the late French war. He was accompanied by other Generals of the army superannuated from active service. Then came the Staff officers of the commanders engaged in the late war; General Blumenthal, Chief of the Staff to the Crown Prince, being the most distinguished. After these, and the general officers who had served, like Falkenstein, as civil governors in the conquered territories, rode the commanders

of different army corps, and the illustrious men who commanded whole armies, in these days when Germany has so many armies—the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Crown Prince of Saxony, and Field-Marshal Steinmetz; Generals Manteuffel, Werder, Von der Tann, and Goeben, who have also commanded armies, were among the party of general officers preceding.

The arrival of Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon, followed by the Emperor, was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. His Majesty appeared in his field uniform and on his war-horse, a dark bay. Behind him rode the Field Marshals of the Royal house—the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia and of Germany, on a chestnut horse, and Prince Frederick Charles, on a bright bay charger. Following these, the central figures of the pageant, came a bevy of princes, guests of the Emperor, with their personal staff, glittering in varied uniforms and making a gallant show. Behind these came the under officers, of various German nationalities, bearing the spoils of war—the eagles and the colours.

On passing through the gate the Emperor halted to receive a poetical address of congratulation from a set of Berlin young ladies, dressed in white, and kissed the speaker, Miss Blaeser. At the head of the Linden, he received an address from the Burgomaster, accompanied by the magistrates. The front of the Emperor's palace was crowded with the ladies of the German Royal and princely houses. The platform erected between it and the Opera-House was filled with dignitaries, home and foreign, and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The recess of the University opposite was full of spectators. On the side walk between the palace and the Opera-House were ranged the officers of the garrison not participating in the procession. Opposite were the members of the Imperial Russian deputation, and many doctors, ambulance directors, or civil officers, connected with the war administration.

The Emperor, having taken up his position at the Blücher statue in the Opern-Platz, allowed the whole body of troops to march past him, returning all their salutes. After this his Majesty proceeded, with the Princes, Ministers of State, Generals, civic dignitaries, and clergy, to witness the unveiling of an equestrian statue of his father, King Frederick William III., in a square adjoining the Opern-Platz, fronting the Schloss. This ceremony was accompanied with a prayer by the Chaplain-General and a hymn sung by the cathedral choir. Its conclusion was greeted by a salute of cannon and the ringing of church bells. In the evening the Emperor gave a banquet at the old palace, the Schloss or Castle, to 700 guests. He made a brief speech at table, expressing his gratitude to the people and army of Germany for what they had done, and referring to the efforts made by Prussia, under his father's reign, to shake off the yoke of the first Napoleon, and to become strong, that it might be free. The city of Berlin was beautifully illuminated that night.

A series of festive banquets commenced next day, given by the inhabitants of Berlin to the different regiments of the German army. The Emperor gave a very grand dinner to the Princes, Generals, and other distinguished persons. ¹¹ Majesty, with the Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the rest of their family, attended the representation, a the Opera, of an allegorical lyric drama, designed to illustrate the legend of Barbarossa and the revival of the German Empire.

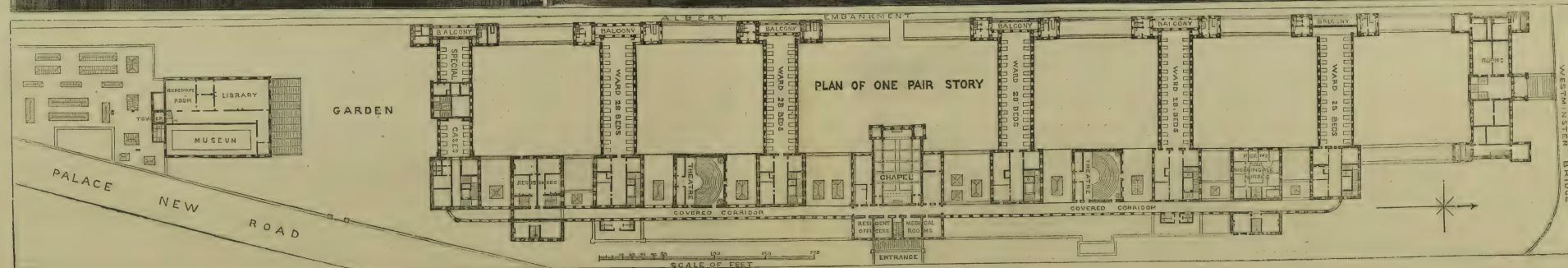
On Sunday, thanksgiving services were held in the churches. The Emperor and Royal family and Royal guests attended the garrison church, which was crowded. Dr. Hoffman preached. A "Te Deum" was sung, and collections were made for the widows and orphans. During service 101 cannon were fired and bells were rung. The fêtes terminated on Monday evening. The Emperor left Berlin on Tuesday for Ems to visit the Emperor of Russia. He has made Count Moltke a Field Marshal; and General von Roon, the Minister of War, is made a Count. To these two men, with his Chancellor, von Bismarck, now promoted to the rank of Prince, is chiefly due the great success that Prussia has achieved.

Formal announcement is made in the *Gazette* of Tuesday night that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of Marquis to Earl De Grey and Ripon, under the style and title of Marquis of Ripon, in the county of York.

The Glasgow dentist who so courageously extracted a tooth from the jaw of a lion belonging to Manders's menagerie has lost his interesting patient. An apparent recovery of vigour followed the operation; but extensive suppuration and bleeding occurred at intervals, and the lion died a few days ago.

A mixed committee of Protestant and Roman Catholic gentlemen has been formed in Ireland for the purpose of purchasing from the Irish Church Commissioners, and securing from further decay, the well-known "Rock of Cashel," with the ultimate view of restoring the now roofless Cathedral of St. Patrick for public worship and preserving King Cormac's Chapel. The rock was abandoned about a century ago by the then Archbishop, Dr. Price, who obtained an Act of Parliament constituting St. John's Church, which stood on a lower and more accessible site, the cathedral of the Irish Establishment, and since that time the cathedral has been disused. The "Rock of Cashel" is rich in historical associations. Upon its summit the ancient Kings of Munster had their palace and were solemnly crowned. It is an old tradition that the King of that region was baptised upon the rock by the hands of St. Patrick. Cormac McCarthy, King of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman church which still bears his name; and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, added the fabric of the old cathedral, within the walls of which was celebrated the Synod of Cashel in A.D. 1172.

The *Telegraph* asks whether some plan could not be devised of making the money order more easily obtainable and more easily cashed than it is now? Could not money orders for various amounts be sold in books at a slight discount, so that personal visits to the post-office on each occasion should be needless? To keep up the present system in its best part—the security against theft—it would be of course necessary for the person using the orders to notify his remittance to the office of issue, so that the officials may communicate directly with the office of the payment, and thus guard against larceny and presentation by the thief. The money-order books thus sold would contain cheques divisible into two parts. The remitter would send one part to his creditor marked "Pay ¹ one pound on his signing his own name and stating the name of the remitter." The counterfoil of the cheque would have the name of the payee and the name of the remitter, and would be sent through the post to the postmaster in the town of issue, and by him forwarded to the postmaster in the town of payment. The receiver of the order would sign his name and state the name of the remitter, and would then receive the money; or, by signing his name, and putting the name of the remitter across the back, he might be allowed to constitute the order a note payable within ten days to bearer on demand.



NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, OPENED BY THE QUEEN LAST WEDNESDAY.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Again I have had the good fortune to hear "The Messiah" given at a Handel Festival, and I suppose that the performance of Monday last was the grandest and otherwise the most remarkable which has been chronicled. The perfection to which the choral work has been brought at length leaves the musical critics, I observe, next to nothing to suggest in the way of improvement, and mention of the names of most of the leading vocalists is enough. We had one misfortune. The great English tenor was unable to sing. Any one who knows what a day of glory is the day of a Handel oratorio for Sims Reeves, and how his artist-nature revels in the effect he produces when putting forth his full powers, will comprehend that his absence must have been a heavy disappointment for himself; but there will be no cavil at the feeling that prevented his coming upon the scene of his many triumphs unless he were in force to add another. This was the one deduction from the completeness of the day's enjoyment; and, admirable as were the efforts of his substitute—who had, moreover, not known until late that he should be called on for the "Passion" music, and therefore had not husbanded his powers—there is but one singer who can give all its effect to that inspired lamentation. With description and with criticism I have nothing to do, but a few memoranda of the day may be acceptable. First, there were 21,946 persons present. Those Arabic numerals do not convey much idea to most people, but those who stood in a reserved compartment about half way up the orchestra, and who looked down on the gigantic cross formed by the orchestra and the audience, will retain the impression while they remember anything. When that mass arose at the grandest chorus that ever was composed for man, the man who had time to think how to describe the sensation of the moment had but an imperfect sympathy with the occasion. And what an audience was there! This should be taken fully into account. It was simply the very best audience, intellectually and morally, that could be gathered together in England. The class that assembles from all corners of the land to hear "The Messiah," that follows the music with a loving attention, and that often neglects to applaud by reason of an enjoyment too great for ready thanks, is the class that leads the way in nearly all the good that is done—and done for the most part unostentatiously—among us. That is a "picked audience," if you will; and a nation that can send such a representation to Sydenham need not have much fear for its future. I changed my place several times, and wherever I sat down it was among people who were manifestly thinking nothing about themselves, or their appearance, or their neighbours, but who were there to hear "The Messiah," and to carry away with them recollections that will be treasured in many a happy home. I repeat my conviction that "The Messiah" audience represents the most valuable portion of English society; and it is no small matter to convene that society twenty thousand strong. Apart from all musical considerations, and from the triumph achieved by Sir Michael Costa and his army in the field of the most elevated and most elevating art, we ought to rejoice in the success of festivals that are a source of a noble and a religious happiness to the best people in England.

Looking back to the records of musical festivals in this country, we find odd notes. At the performance of the Coronation Anthem, in the Abbey, in June, '34, King William IV. "smiled playfully" at the words "May the King live for ever!" and looked "as if he heartily agreed in such a constitutional wish." At a Norwich performance, a gentleman who had not previously shown any sign of being much affected by music was so moved that, after many strange grimaces and contortions, he rushed to the orchestra, snatched a candle, and tried to set the room on fire. At the first Westminster performance a flute-player is said by Dr. Burney to have expired of ecstasy, and the same fate overtook a gentleman at a performance at York. A more pleasant note may be made. The Reverend W. Lisle Bowles, the poet, was present in the Abbey at the performance of 1784, and again in 1834, and he wrote some touching verses recording the two events. Here are a few lines that will be new to most readers:—

When I look back on the departed years,
And many silent summers passed away,
Since youth beneath the jocund morning sun
Panted with ardent hope his race to run.
Ah, not unmindful that I now am grey,
And my race almost run, in this same fane
I hear those Hallelujahs peal again.

One misfortune of the artisan is that his affairs are always being taken in hand for him, either by well-intentioned superiors who do not comprehend what he wants, or by cunning folk of his own order who perfectly comprehend what they want—which is to obtain money or notoriety, or both, by pretending to serve him. If he would only help himself in this matter of the clubs, for instance, he would do a much wiser thing than to let people manage it for him, either patronisingly or for their own ends. He hears outrageous nonsense talked about there being one law for the rich and another for the poor, in the matter of clubs, and he thinks that there is something in it, because, passing a club window, he sees gentlemen refreshing themselves at any hour on any day, whereas, if he is thirsty he can get liquor only at given times. There is nobody to make him understand that the club gentlemen are drinking in their own private house, bought with their own money, and that if the key of the cellar were lost they could no more get refreshments at irregular hours than he can. Surely he may be brought to comprehend this.

I see in the *Surrey Comet* that Mr. Hardman, the Mayor of Kingston-on-Thames, has done that for which he should be thanked. He found that there existed a considerable quantity of papers and other documents (Corporation property), which had been lying for years in confusion, and he put himself in communication with the Record Office on the subject. The Commission for inquiring into such matters sent down a gentleman to Kingston, and the documents were overhauled. I have not seen any account of the result, except that a curious protest, of old date, against a clergyman of the parish for charging too much for burials, has been found, but it is almost impossible that analysis should not bring out of the papers of many years a variety of interesting detail. I venture respectfully to recommend to all the Mayors to ascertain whether the documents of their Corporations do not promise a harvest to the investigator, and to invite the examination so sensibly procured for Kingston by Mr. Hardman.

When the question of a general Hymn-Book is raised, it is strange that those who discuss the subject forget a gentleman who has rendered the greatest service to hymn collectors—I mean Sir Roundell Palmer. His "Book of Praise" nearly fulfills all the conditions that could be required for such a volume. He has searched out the original compositions, cleansed away all the impudent interpolations and alterations which successive editors have made, and restored to hundreds of first-class hymns the meaning of the writers. Sir Roundell's volume should certainly be the basis of any general Hymn-Book.

NEW BOOKS.

It seems almost a truism to say that whoever writes the biography of an eminent man writes, at the same time, history; and yet there are people who will gainsay even truisms. It is, however, another question how far the biographer should allow himself to be turned aside from his main purpose into all kinds of undeniably cognate ramifications. But, if ever there were a man whose biography involved a certain amount of political, ecclesiastical, and literary history, his name was Milton; and if ever there were a biographer who might be depended upon to suffer each branch of his subject to grow to no more and no less than its proper length, he would be an author possessed of just such qualifications as are believed to belong to Professor David Masson. The combination of history and biography may be effected in two different ways, either promiscuously or distinctively. The distinctive method has been adopted in *The Life of John Milton: Narrated in Connection with the Political, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of his Time*; by David Masson, M.A., LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.); and, if it be objected that the continuity of each subject is thus interrupted, it may be urged, on the other hand, that a chance of omission and selection is thus considerably presented. Such is the case at least with the second volume, which has lately been issued, and which is divided into four books, further subdivided into separate biographical and historical portions, so that a reader, by glancing at the table of contents, can at once determine what to fasten on and what to avoid. The period of time embraced is from 1638 to 1643; and it is unnecessary to remark how interesting an interval it is. The pages devoted to a consideration of Milton's literary projects have a peculiar fascination; and the whole volume begets a desire for the speedy advent of its successor, which is even now "ready for the press."

This is a whitewashing age, and the first Earl of Shaftesbury certainly required the whitewasher's brush. It is true that the late Lord Macaulay solemnly warned the whitewashing fraternity against any attempt to try their art upon Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, saying that the blackness of that Ethiopian's skin would only be made more conspicuous by their well-meant but hopeless endeavours. Nor can it be maintained that Lord Macaulay's impartiality was equal to his brilliancy. At any rate, it is fortunate that his warning has been disregarded; else the category of biographies would not have comprised *A Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury*, by W. D. Christie, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.). It is a pity that we cannot have Macaulay's opinion about this biographical study; but there is every reason to believe that, if it would not have wrung from him a reluctant recantation, it would, at the least, have forced him to acknowledge that it throws light into obscure corners, offers reasonable solutions of difficult questions, corrects old errors, brings forward new facts, and is, in short, a most creditable contribution to biographical literature. Throughout the two volumes there is abundant evidence of the earnest and truth-seeking spirit in which the author went to work; and his expenditure of time and trouble must have been prodigious. If it should appear, before the end of the second volume, that the cold, judicial, impartial judge has gradually warmed up into the indignant partisan, the transformation will probably serve only to prove that the further the author proceeded in his course of vindication the more convinced he became in his own mind of the injustice hitherto suffered by his client.

It is generally considered to be one of the advantages possessed by imaginary dialogues, written or printed, over oral conversations, that you can discuss serious subjects without introducing the frivolous remarks of the bore, the personalities of the browbeater, the miserable jokes of the funny man, and the irritating offers of the wagerer who is always ready to back his opinion. Mrs. Markham certainly seems to have thought that the teaching of history was in some mysterious manner promoted by an intermixture of juvenile talk; and there may be those who would maintain that her plan, so extended and improved upon as to fairly represent the mode in which important questions are debated in social circles of the better sort, is suitable for the edification of adults. The method has, at any rate, the advantage (or disadvantage) of giving us quite a lifelike picture of the usual palaver party, of which each member has some more or less attractive, or amusing, or wearisome or exasperating characteristic, whether it be feminine sprightliness, or masculine humour, or interminable diffuseness, or egotistical parade. Perhaps the best possible example of the method is furnished by *Conversations on War and General Culture*, by the author of "Friends in Council" (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The interlocutors are old friends, and, it may be said, old favourites of many a reader, and the conversations reported "took place soon after the early victories of the Germans over the French." Naturally, therefore, the point to start from is one relating to the proper way of spelling the name of a certain herb much to be desired by whoever would properly compound the beverage known as Badminton; and thence the colloquy branches off, just as amongst real people, in all directions, and touches upon arms of precision, chemistry, music, Macchiavelli and the Italian language, dogs and dog-collars, ce'ery and the Dolopes, early training and curry-powder, Bismarck, Nero, and Lucrezia Borgia, the shyness of men and women, the cattle plague, and the honeymoon. Of course such subjects are merely incidentally mentioned and alluded to only for the sake of illustration, point, anecdote, or transition. The main purpose, although it be ever and anon shunted into remote sidings, is always discernible, at least as a dim speck in the distance, and appears to be the inculcation of excellent doctrines. Omniscience is, no doubt, desirable; war is, of a surety, execrable; it takes two to quarrel, and, when the bad blood has been let out, it may generally be truthfully said, "brother, we were both in the wrong;" neither the devil nor Macchiavelli is as black as he is painted; and, if you do get involved in war, it will be well for you if your culture have included information about your enemy—his language, his habits, his temperament, his training, his condition, his resources, and all that is his.

There is a class of books, combining the elements of real public history with those of a domestic romance, which several female authors in our time have successfully produced. Their form has usually been that of a supposed autobiography, in which some female relative of an eminent man describes the home background of his life. Miss Anne Manning, in the case of "Mary Powell," the maiden who became the wife of Milton, made nearly the first, and one of the best, attempts in this line. The authoress of the "Schönberg-Cotta Chronicles," followed by others of considerable merit, has done the same kind of thing. We lately noticed, with much approval, the recent publication, by Miss Yonge, of the fictitious journal of Lady Beatrix Graham, sister to the famous Marquis of Montrose. Another work of this nature, but which seems to be largely founded upon facts of county or family history not generally known to most readers, has just come out. *The Ladye Shakerley; being the Record of the Life of a Good and Noble Woman*, is announced as "A Cheshire Story, by

One of the House of Egerton" (published by Hurst and Blackett). It is characterised by thoroughly English feeling and style, with the grace of exquisite moral purity and the sincerity of feminine affection, but with an intense conviction that King Charles I. was the Lord's Anointed, and little lower than the angels. Whether this romantic creed of political biography is assumed or real does not at all matter to the interest of the story. A "good and noble woman," in the year 1642, being the wife of Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, who loyally, as he thought, but, as we think, erroneously, devoted himself to the service of the King in arms against the Parliament, when the constitutional liberties of the nation were at stake, would be likely to feel all that is here expressed. We know there were good and noble women, as well as men, engaged on the other side of the civil strife, which had its Lucy Hutchinson, with its Hampden and Eliot, while the Royalist side had its own heroes and heroines—its Lord and Lady Derby, Falkland, Montrose, and other honoured names. Dame Marjory Shakerley, as she would be properly styled, is a sweet, brave, and faithful soul, true to the love of husband and of child, and of a sister, Mistress Ellinor—the fearless "Wildbird," as they call her—whose sad fate, cut off in the bloom of youthful beauty, with her unowned attachment to the gallant Cavalier Prince, is not the least touching part of the story. Its scene is chiefly laid in an old-fashioned, unpretentious country house near Wrexham, and now and then in the city of Chester, which was more than once visited by the King, and which sustained a long siege on his behalf. Many anecdotes and minute details of the behaviour of all the Cheshire gentry during that political and military contest are preserved in this agreeable little book.

A very nice book for a practical person statistically inclined is *National Debts*, by R. Dudley Baxter, M.A. (Robert John Bush). The nature of the book will be easily surmised; and it will suffice, after due credit has been given to the author for the elaborate fashion in which he has fulfilled his task, to call particular attention to the brief summary of conclusions drawn, at pp. 126 and 127, from "the principal facts and arguments respecting National Debts." The treatise was "partly read before the British Association, at Liverpool, 1870."

It is quite possible to live a Christian life and die a Christian death without knowing anything about the Battle of Cunaxa and the retreat of the Ten Thousand; but a knowledge of such events is sometimes necessary and always harmless. And, as Xenophon had a great deal to do, in the capacities of historian and general, with the two affairs specially mentioned, what can be learned about him and his various works follows as a natural supplement. But will not the learner have to know Greek? Not at all: the needful information may be obtained in the most agreeable manner, and without the irksome aid of a lexicon, from *Xenophon*, by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., LL.D. (William Blackwood and Sons), a volume of the useful "Ancient Classics for English Readers."

From the time when Naaman bathed in the Jordan and was made clean; from the time when the impotent man sat hopelessly hopeful by the pool of healing; and from the time when Charlemagne rejoiced in his favourite baths of naturally tepid water, men have not ceased to put faith in the medicinal virtues of certain rivers, or springs, or wells, or fountains. And that there is no occasion to run abroad, as it is the custom to do, after such kindly provisions of Nature may be discovered—by whoever did not already know it—from *Our Baths and Wells*, by John Macpherson, M.D. (Macmillan and Co.), a little volume full of entertainment and useful hints.

No time could be better than the present, when the Army Regulation Bill may be said to be, in a double sense, all the rage amongst certain folk, for reading *The Old Colonel and the Old Corps: with a View of Military Estates*, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. S. Gleig (Chapman and Hall), a book in which matters are handled in a manner eminently adapted to the range of the military mind.

It appears that we have not yet done with Pocahontas. She appears once more, amidst a quantity of historical facts, in the pages of *The English Colonisation of America During the Seventeenth Century*, by Edward Neill. (Strahan and Co.) The book deserves attention in consequence of the careful search made by the author amongst original documents, from which he has gathered "statements contradictory of the assertions of Robertson and other eminent writers."

The following new books have been received from the publishers:—"Scrambles Among the Alps in the Years 1860 to 1869," by Edward Whymper (Murray); "Cosmopolitan Cookery," Popular Studies by Urbain Dubois (Longmans); "Life and Letters of William Bewick, Artist," by Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., two volumes (Hurst and Blackett); "The Dictionary of Biographical Reference," by Lawrence B. Phillips (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston); "A Century of Scottish Life," by the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. (W. P. Nimmo); "The Tower of the Hawk, or Passages in the History of the House of Hapsburg" (Hatchards); "Sea Drift," a Novel, by Lady Wood, three volumes (Chapman and Hall); "The Beautiful Miss Barrington," by Holme Lee, three volumes (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "The Age of Stucco," a Satire in Three Cantos, with an Invocation to My Pipe, by Henry O'Neil, A.R.A. (Chapman and Hall); "More Happy Thoughts," by F. C. Burnand (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.); "A Short History of the Volunteer Force," by Sergeant David Capern, 19th Surrey Rifles (Redford and Son); "The Seven Weeks' War," by Captain H. M. Hozier, second edition (Macmillan and Co.); "Guesses at Truth," by Two Brothers, a new edition (Macmillan); "Digging a Grave with a Wine-Glass," by Mrs. S. C. Hall; "Nurse Ellerton, a Tale of Domestic Life;" "The Temperance Manual," by the Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D. (S. W. Partridge and Co.)

London and many parts of the country were visited, early in the week, by thunderstorms, and at times rain fell heavily. At Chester, on Monday, three houses were struck by lightning, and a man who was sitting by a fire had one whisker singed off and his ear blistered by the electric fluid, which passed down the chimney. At Leicester a woman was struck and completely paralysed. On the testimony of a number of witnesses, "a ball of fire, surrounded by blue light," struck a house at Derby, and did some damage to the roof. Several disasters of a similar nature are reported as having occurred, and, unfortunately, each day witnessed a fatal occurrence. On Monday a gentleman farmer, named Edward Perry, was killed at Kingswinford, in Staffordshire. He had been riding through some part of his property, when he alighted from his horse and took shelter under a hedge. Directly afterwards there came a vivid flash of lightning, and by this Mr. Perry was struck and killed. His horse, which stood near, was also killed. On Tuesday morning, as a Mr. Daniel, of Kingsworthy, Hants, was being driven to Winchester, accompanied by his wife and some friends, the lightning struck the coachman and killed him. The footman, who was sitting by the side of the deceased, was temporarily paralysed.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Right Hon. Patrick Bulfin, of Wordtown House, Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin, J.P., Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, died at the Mansion House on the 12th inst. The death of the chief magistrate during his year of office has rarely occurred. The dignity of Lord Mayor of Dublin was created in 1612 (not in 1665, as erroneously stated by all the Dublin journals), and since that period until the present there have been only three such deaths—one occurring in 1771, exactly a century ago. The esteemed and lamented citizen the subject of this notice, born, in 1814, the second son of the late Mr. Edward Bulfin, of Derrinlough, in King's County, was head of the extensive commercial house of Bulfin and Fay, wholesale grocers and seedsmen, of Thomas-street. He leaves a widow and family. So great was the popularity of his Lordship, and so high the esteem in which he was held, that his remains were accorded the honour of a public funeral, which was attended by the "Locum tenens of the Lord Mayor," as chief mourner, the Corporation, and a vast concourse of the citizens.

THE COUNTESS OF SELKIRK.

The Right Hon. Jean, Countess of Selkirk, died at St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-five. Her Ladyship was only daughter of James Wedderburn-Colville, Esq., of Inveresk (third son of Sir John Wedderburn, fifth Baronet, of Balindean, executed at Kennington-common, after the Battle of Culloden), and was descended, through her mother, from the family of the Lords Colville, of Ochiltree. She married, Nov. 24, 1807, Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, and was left a widow in 1820, with one son, Dunbar James, present Earl of Selkirk, and two daughters—Lady Isabella Helen, who married, in 1841, the Hon. Charles Hope, and Lady Catherine Jane, who married, in 1849, Loftus Wigram, Esq., Q.C., and died in 1863.

LADY FANNY COLE.

Lady Frances Isabella Cole, who died on the 9th inst., was born, July 20, 1809, the second daughter of Henry Stanley Monck, Earl of Rathdowne, by Frances, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl of Clancarty. Her Ladyship married, Sept. 1, 1834, Owen Blayney Cole, Esq., of Brandrum, in the county of Monaghan, and of Knightsbridge, near London, and leaves issue two sons and three daughters—viz., Francis Burton, Captain 7th Fusiliers, born in 1838; Blayney Owen, born in 1846; Frances Elizabeth, married to her cousin, Colonel the Hon. Richard Monck, brother of the present Viscount Monck; Henrietta Stanley, and Emily.

GENERAL SIR C. G. ELLOCOMBE.

General Sir Charles Grene Ellicombe, K.C.B., whose death is just announced at the advanced age of eighty-seven, was fifth son of the Rev. William Ellicombe, Rector of Alphington, Devon, by Hannah, his wife, daughter of Thomas Rous, Esq., of Faringdon. Educated at Woolwich, he obtained his first commission in the Royal Engineers in 1801, and served in the Peninsula from 1811 to the end of the war. He was given the gold medal for San Sebastian and the silver war medal with five clasps for Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. His commissions bore date as follows:—Captain, 1806; Brevet Major, 1812; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1813; Colonel, 1837; Major-General, 1841; Lieutenant-General, 1854; and General, 1861. In 1862 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath. He married, 1822, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Peach, Rector of Cheam, Surrey, and became a widower in 1860.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., formerly M.P. for South Salop, Deputy Lieutenant for Shropshire, late of Watlesborough, and Loton Park, Alberbury, Salop, and Norton Hall, Northamptonshire, was proved in the district registry at Shrewsbury, on the 5th ult., by his son, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £30,000. He has devised his extensive landed and freehold estates in the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and elsewhere, to his eldest son and successor, the present Baronet, subject to certain charges in favour of his family. He has left liberal legacies and also annuities to his unmarried daughters, having, as he states, provided amply for his married daughters, to whom he has left some small bequests as tokens of love and affection. To his sister-in-law, Sarah Elizabeth Parkes, he leaves a legacy of £4000 absolutely, as well as an annuity for her life. The will bears date July 4, 1866, and the testator died Feb. 26 last, in his sixty-seventh year.

The will of John Bockett, Esq., of Clapham-common, dated May 9, 1870, was proved in the London Court under £60,000 personalty, and contains the following charitable bequests:—To the Bible Society, £500; Church Missionary Society, £2000; London City Missionary Society and the Irish Church Missions, each £1000; Poor Pious Clergy Society, London Missionary Society, Protestant Blind Society, and British Home for Incurables, each £500; Clapham Pension Society, £300; St. Mary's School, Balham, and Invalid Home at South House, Highbury, each £200, all free of duty.

The will of William Townsend, Esq., formerly Proctor for the High Court of Admiralty, Doctors'-commons, was proved in the London Court under £60,000 personalty. He has bequeathed to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Clergy Orphan Society, and the Marylebone girls' school and national school, each a legacy of £50.

The will of Jesse Addams, Esq., D.C.L. and Q.C., formerly of the College, Doctors'-commons, was proved in the London Court under £60,000.

At the Upper Forest Tin Works, near Swansea, Messrs. W. Hallam and Co. have rolled the thinnest sheet of iron ever produced. It requires 4800 such to make an inch in thickness.

Mr. Smyth, the Nationalist candidate, was elected, last Saturday, without opposition, for Westmeath. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of Mr. Pollard-Urquhart.

The annual exhibition of the Essex Agricultural Society was held, on Thursday and Friday, last week, in Marshall's Park, Romford. The show of horses, cattle, sheep, and implements was somewhat smaller than last year, but the pig classes were larger than usual. The meeting of the Royal Cornwall Agricultural Society at Truro, last week, proved by far the most important and successful the society has ever held.

The Earl of Mar has published a letter in which he engages his position with respect to the dispute which is now engaging the attention of the House of Lords. He says:—"I have been recognised as Earl of Mar as fully as law and custom require of any Scotch Peer. Being in possession, as the nearest relation to, and the natural inheritor of, the title of the last Lord Mar, it rests with Lord Kellie (the much more remote relation) to dispossess me of the most ancient Earldom of Mar, if he can."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DRAGO.—The games you mention shall all have early insertion. The delay in their appearance is attributable to circumstances quite beyond our control.
W. COATES.—Does it not admit of the following variation?—

1. R to K B 5th K to K 6th 2. Kt to K 7th, and mate next move.
If Black play his Kt to any other square, White mates by 2. P to K 6th.

L. A. W. HUNTER.—Your Problems B and X are both defective. In the first, after

1. B to K 5th P to B 5th, In the second, after

White can mate thus:— 1. Q to K 6th R to Q Kt 6th,

2. B takes P at B 3rd K to Q 3rd Suppose White to play

3. R to Q 7th K moves 2. Kt to Q B 7th,

how can Black prevent mate next move? If you concentrate your attention on the composition of two or three stratagems, instead of dissipating it over a dozen, you would avoid these faults, and soon produce something worth publishing. As it is, you expend your labour to no purpose.

L. S. DOUGLAS.—The mate is obvious at a glance. There is a defect, too, in the solution on the second move.

B. A. G. Edinburgh.—A note has been forwarded to your address, but, as you forgot to give your name, it may not reach you. If the numbers are in good condition, we accept your offer.

B. A.—It admits of extremely easy solution in three moves.

A CORRESPONDENT.—Will feel obliged to anyone who informs him what has become of the chess-board formerly in the possession of Captain Harry Wilson, of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, which Philidor presented to Lord Henry Seymour.

A CORRESPONDENT.—still requires two or three copies of No. 1, Volume II., of the *Chess World*, for each of which he is willing to give a complete set of Volumes III. or IV.

P. L. W.—W. Bernouday; and I. B. G., of Edinburgh, have been answered by letter.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1421.—has been received from E. Loyd—R. T. V.—H. Sadler—J. F. B.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Septimus—Try Again—Charles—W. F. W.—B. x and Cox—Omega—P. B.—Wilfrid—Moitke—Josephus—Lionel—F. A. S.—B. W.—E. M.—L. W.—Canterbury—P. L. M.—E. and A. de Gogorza—G. C. Heywood—Torgington—Victrix—A. F. Cup—Joe—Miles—Norman—S. G. B.—Pip—F. R. S.—Conrad—X. Y. Z.—1871—A' p'ne—G. W. O.—K. T. B.—Sim—D. D.—Felix—Cadet—and George.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1421.—has been received from E. Loyd—R. T. V.—H. Sadler—J. F. B.—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Septimus—Try Again—Charles—W. F. W.—B. x and Cox—Omega—P. B.—Wilfrid—Moitke—Josephus—Lionel—F. A. S.—B. W.—E. M.—L. W.—Canterbury—P. L. M.—E. and A. de Gogorza—G. C. Heywood—Torgington—Victrix—A. F. Cup—Joe—Miles—Norman—S. G. B.—Pip—F. R. S.—Conrad—X. Y. Z.—1871—A' p'ne—G. W. O.—K. T. B.—Sim—D. D.—Felix—Cadet—and George.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1423.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 8th	R to Q 2nd*	3. Q or Kt gives mate.	
2. Q to Q Kt 7th	Any move		

* 1. Kt to Q B 6th
If R takes R, the answer is, 2. Kt to Q 5th, then follow, 2. Q to K B 6th (ch), and mate next move.
If B takes Kt, 2. Q to K B sq, and mate next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1425.

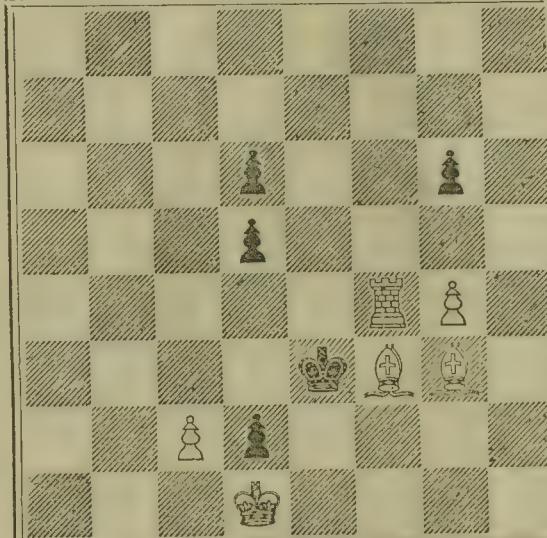
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Kt 3rd	P takes R*	3. Q or Kt gives mate.	
2. Q to K B 4th	Any move		

* 1. Kt to Kt sq
If Kt to Kt 5th, White replies with 2. Q, takes Kt (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM NO. 1426.

By Mr. I. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

TOURNAMENT AT THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.
The following is a Game in the Tourney just concluded at the above-named club.—(*Fianchetto Defence*).

BLACK. (Mr. De Vere). **WHITE.** (Mr. Potter).

1. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q Kt 3rd 28. R to Q Kt 3rd Q R to K B 8th

2. P to Q 4th B to Q Kt 2nd 29. R to Q Kt 7th Q R to Q sq

3. B to Q 3rd P to K 3rd 30. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K R 4th

4. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 4th 31. Kt to Kt 2nd K to R sq

5. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd 32. Kt to K B 3rd R to K Kt sq

6. P to K 5th Kt to Q 4th 33. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt takes B P (ch)

7. B to K 4th Q to Q B sq This somewhat changes the aspect of the game, which for a long time has been greatly in favour of Mr. De Vere.

8. Castles P to K B 4th 34. P takes Kt B takes P

9. P takes P in passing Kt to K B 3rd 35. P to K R 4th P to K R 3rd

10. B takes B Q takes B 36. R takes Q P

11. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd The natural move, though K to K B 3rd, appears to have claims to consideration.

12. Q to K 2nd Castles 36. P takes Kt

13. Q to Q B 2nd P takes P 37. R takes K P P takes K (P. dis. ch.)

14. Kt takes P Kt to Q R 3rd 38. K to B 3rd B to K Kt 4th

15. Q to Kt 5th Q to K sq 39. P to Q B 6th R to K Kt 2nd

16. K to R sq B to Q 3rd 40. Kt to Q 4th R takes R

17. B takes Kt P takes B 41. P takes R R to Q B 6th (ch)

18. P to K B 4th Kt to K sq 42. K to B 2nd R to Q 6th

19. P to K B 3rd Kt to K 2nd 43. R to K Sth (ch) K to R 2nd

20. Q to K B 2nd Kt to K 2nd 44. Kt to K 6th B to K 3rd

21. R takes Q P to Kt 3rd 45. P to Q 8th (be-coming a Queen) B takes Q

22. P to Q Kt 4th Kt to K 2nd 46. R takes B R to Q R 6th,

23. P to Q B 4th Kt to K 2nd and after a few more moves, the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

24. P to K R 3rd Kt to K 2nd

25. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to K 2nd

26. P to Q B 5th P takes P

27. P takes P R to Q B sq

28. P to K B 4th Kt to K 2nd

29. P to K B 3rd Kt to K 2nd

30. Q to Kt 7th (ch) K to K 3rd

31. Kt to Kt 7th (ch) K to K 4th

32. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

33. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

34. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

35. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

36. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

37. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

38. Kt takes Kt K to K 4th

39. P to Q B 6th K to K 4th

40. Kt to Q 4th R to K Kt 2nd

41. P takes R R to K Kt 2nd

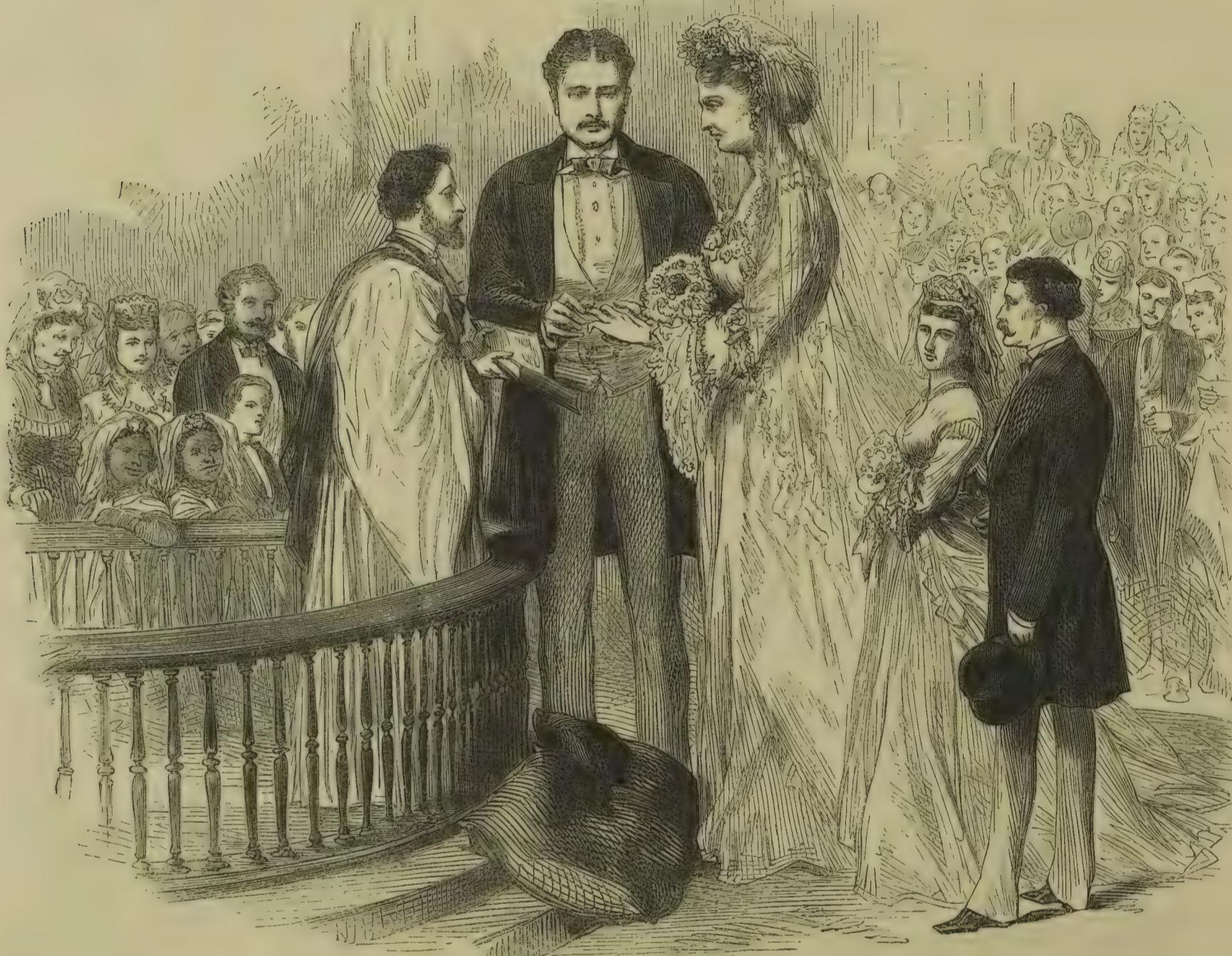
this street, from the Quai d'Orsay, on which, to the right hand, are the ruins of the Palaces of the Council of State and the Legion of Honour, with the barracks adjoining the first-named edifice, a scene of havoc and dire confusion was beheld. It was not much better on the Place de la Concorde, at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli, where the remains of a great barricade, abutting on the wall of the Tuilleries Gardens, were still to be seen. The front wall of the Ministry of Finance, in the Rue de Rivoli, had fallen in the conflagration, and the fire was not quite extinguished when our Artist made his sketch. In the foreground was the pedestal of one of the statues of female figures designed to represent the chief cities of France : this was Lille, which had been completely smashed by cannon-balls or shells. The stone basin of the large bronze fountain had been sadly damaged ; the ornamental pillars and lamp-posts of metal were bent or broken ; the place was littered with heaps of stone, sacks of earth, empty barrels, splinters of shells, soldiers,

knapsacks, caps, uniforms, ramrods, bayonets, bottles, tin cans, and half-burnt papers. In another quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard du Temple, was the wreck of a popular theatre, that of the Porte St. Martin, which had become a prey to the flames ; the stage lay open to view from the street.

The eagerness of the Parisians, as soon as the second siege was finished, to pass out into the suburban districts, either to escape from the scene of their greatest distress or to inspect the battle-fields outside, was very remarkable. At the same time there was a great throng of people from Versailles, St. Germain, and other neighbouring towns or surrounding villages, not less eager to get into the city. The crowded state of the great thoroughfare at the Porte Maillot, in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, which leads from the Champs Elysées to Courbevoie and Neuilly, is shown in one of our Illustrations, as it appeared a week after the final capture of Paris, when people were at length allowed freely to come in or



RUINS OF PARIS: FOUNTAIN IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.



EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE AT ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH ON SATURDAY LAST.

go out. The deep railway cutting which here traverses the ground is that of the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture ; but many of the iron horizontal beams which were fixed to support its side walls had been knocked out of place.

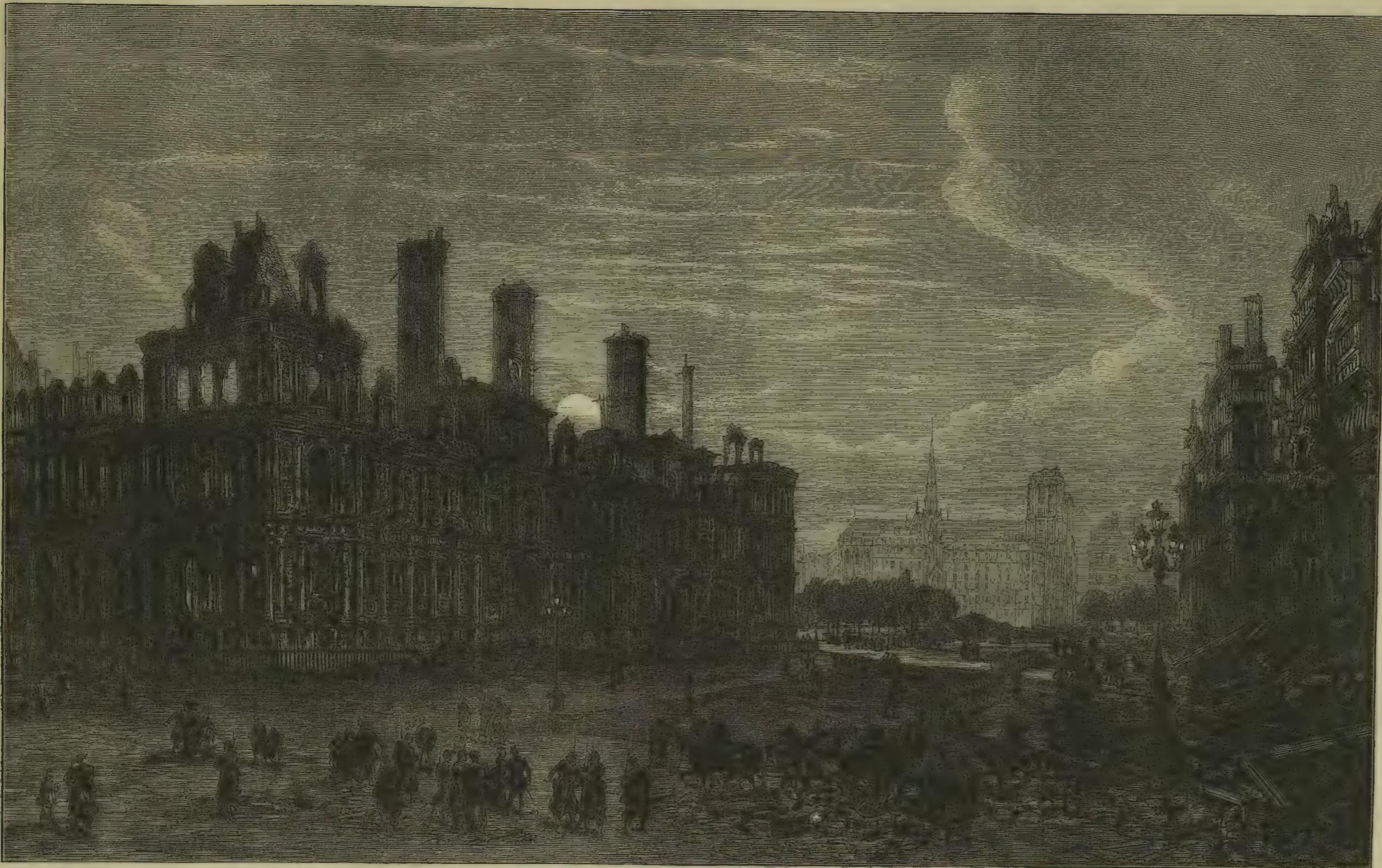
Another Illustration shows a party of female Communist prisoners led off to captivity, who had been taken at the barricades, fighting amidst the insurgent battalions, or carrying petroleum to set fire to houses. They are represented as they were seen in the streets of Paris. A correspondent at Versailles, who witnessed the arrival of some female prisoners there, speaks of them as follows :—“ I saw about forty of these passing along the Avenue de Paris who were being conveyed to the House of Correction ; some were packed together in an artillery waggon, others were on foot, walking between two lines of gendarmes. It was a very sad sight. Some of them were old women but most of them were under thirty, and two or three could not have been eighteen years old. Some

seven or eight were dressed as *cantinières*, and wore upon their heads either a little hat with feathers or a dust-coloured *képi*. Those who had retained the attire of their sex had no other head-covering than their own hair. Their arrival in Versailles excited great curiosity. An immense crowd collected to look at these *Communeuses*, some of whom were said to have assisted in discharging mitrailleuses. They were received with insulting laughter, and jests in sorry taste, occasionally even with ribald insults. The female spectators especially were very furious against these unhappy creatures, and I saw one who, in spite of the escort, knocked off with her parasol the *képi* which a *cantinière* was wearing. The latter looked towards her assailant and wept. On all hand the cry was raised, ‘*A bas le képi !*’” It is stated that 2500 of these wretched women are to be embarked at Toulon for the penal settlement in New Caledonia.

We shall give some more illustrations of the late events in Paris next week.



RUINS OF THE GRENIER D'ABONDANCE, PARIS.



THE RUINS OF PARIS: THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

For all that the House of Commons has done and is likely to do this Session, it would not matter if it were to turn its attention solely to the passing of the Estimates and prorogue towards the end of next week. The disorganisation of both parties is as nearly complete as possible; the Opposition is believed to have given its leader notice to quit, its great majority having for some time acted entirely independent of him; while, as to the Ministerialists and the Government, their relations are as stable as a rope of sand. There have been examples very lately of the want of power in the Government to carry, not exactly measures, but proposals, as well as their incapability to resist some made by Opposition or independent members, which would not be patent to any but the closest observers. Be it noted, in reference to those examples, that on examination there would be found lurking at the bottom of the antagonism which they illustrate a special animus against one member of the Ministry—to wit, Mr. Lowe. To anything with which he has to do there invariably arises a contentious spirit, without much regard to the subject matter. Somehow there has been nourished a notion that he has been the instigator of a proposed appropriation, as against the public, of a bit of land on the Thames Embankment; and when, therefore, Mr. W. H. Smith, with a certain fitness, set down a motion protesting against this assumption, he at once found himself at the head of nearly the whole House. While the motion was hovering in the Parliamentary air the symptoms of this condition of votes to come became more palpable; and by the time that it actually stood for immediate hearing it was apparently discovered that the Government could have scarcely more than its own official cohort to rely on in resisting it. It thus came to pass that in order to avert the inevitable defeat, Mr. Gladstone, in person, had to come forward and practically to cede the question by offering to refer it to a Select Committee; and as it was perfectly well known that it would take the popular view, this proposal was accepted. Again, for some reason not very explicable, Mr. Lowe was selected to move certain resolutions making alterations in the existing rules for conducting the business of the House, which were minute in their character, and to which there was no serious, if any, opposition. When, however, they were called on there arose, with swelling port, and, as it were, with two cubits metaphorically added to his stature, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, and spluttered out a protest against taking the resolutions at so short a notice as had been given, and gentlemen of greater specific gravity, as Mr. Bouverie (who, owing to his intimate knowledge of Parliamentary procedure, must be ready to discuss any point relating to it at any or no notice), joined in the declaration; then Mr. Collins absolutely enlarged the breadth of his style, and expanded the peculiarity of his manner in the like sense; and Mr. Beresford-Hope's mixture of diapason and alto tones and see-saw rhetoric were enlisted in the same cause; and Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, who, since he carried a Beer Bill in one Session which had to undergo a hundred amendments in the next, seems to realise a well-known fable of Aesop which illustrates the danger of too much self-swelling, delivered himself with the ponderous judicial assertion which he has assumed, and altogether there was a petulant and sharp discussion, in which, though the name was never once mentioned, "every word was Lowe." If there was anyone so obtuse as not to perceive this, it was not that gentleman himself, who, by the angrily contemptuous way in which he signified that he would postpone the resolutions, and did not care whether they ever came on again, evinced his appreciation of the real gist of the opposition.

Although the Army Bill, owing to its having been docked of its hinder and larger parts, has at length crept slowly out of Committee, it was not allowed to do so without a long continuance of negative blessings poured upon it by its vigorous and persistent opponents. The wrangle and jangle which accompanied every word of every clause still went on, Lord Elcho preserving intact his power of perpetual cheering, approving or ironical, as the case might be, and once getting in half of a long speech by a mistake on the part of the Chairman, and having to collapse as regarded the rest. To be sure, Colonel Anson's soul-deadening monotone ceased during the ultimate and penultimate discussions; but other *dile minores*, of whom Colonel Barttelot is a type, kept up a banal running fire of small remarks. There was one serious occurrence out of which the Government had to extricate themselves by a sort of device; for it seemed certain that Mr. McCullagh Torrens's clause declaring that no soldier should be sent on foreign service who was under twenty years of age had caught the universal suffrage of the House. It was significant that so decided a Liberal, and a man who represents the perfection of common sense, as Mr. Holms should second the clause, which he did in that terse, business-like, knowledge-of-the-subject way which characterises him, and in those tones of voice and elocutionary manner which are so akin to those of Mr. Baxter—so much so that on this occasion some people might have fancied, by the manner in which he ever and anon looked round at Mr. Holms—that Mr. Baxter was himself struck with this resemblance, if, indeed, he has acquired the gift to know himself as others know him. It was not bad tactics to put up Sir Henry Storks to argue what may be called the technical point of the proper age of soldiers for foreign service, and in his half-sententious, half-hesitating way, to enlist the sympathy of any future Secretary for War and his friends—say Sir John Pakington—against the military authorities being bound on a matter of regulation by a clause in a statute. The official mind saw the point at once, and even the crass dogmatism which squats below the gangway on the Ministerial side could not arise against the compromise proposed, that instead of a clause Mr. Torrens's proposal, modified, should take the form of a resolution; and so the probability, and more, of a defeat of the Government mainly by the force of those who are still called its followers, was again averted.

But the Army Bill was not suffered to emerge from Committee without one more peril to Ministers and an escape by a "squeak!" For a smart, rising young member of the Opposition, Lord George Hamilton, who, clever and even effective as a speaker as he is, does somehow suggest the idea of a somewhat callow senator, moved a clause which enlisted the suffrages of county members on both sides, and so it came about that, amidst the tumultuous, triumphant, deriding, deep-chested, and long-drawn-out cheers of the Opposition, it was found that the Ministers had won by a majority of two only. To be sure, it might have been three, had not one of the most apt and regular of the subordinate members of the Government absolutely mistaken his way into the lobby, and voted wrong. How was it that the cheers of the Ministerialists which succeeded the actual exit from Committee of the bill seemed, to keenly-listening ears, half-resonant only, and that there was in their sound a sub-tone which suggested—a knell?

Sir John Pakington has accepted the office of president of the Social Science Congress to be held at Leeds on Oct. 4.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was, yesterday week, given to the University Tests Bill, the Westmeath Crime and Outrage Bill, and the Presbyterian Church (Ireland) Bill; Lord Cairns's bill for the amendment of the Irish Land Bill of 1870, and the Lunacy Regulation Bill, were read the second time; and the Postage Bill and the East India Joint-Stock Dividends Bill were passed the final stage. Some discussion arose on the Admiralty minute on the loss of the Captain, the subject being introduced by the Earl of Lauderdale; but it led to no result.

On Monday the House of Lords Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, which imposes restrictions upon the right of appealing to the House from the inferior Courts of Scotland, was read the second time; and the Dogs Bill, the Lunacy Regulation Amendment Bill, and the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

Progress was made on Tuesday with a large number of bills, including that of Lord Derby for regulating the traffic in petroleum, with a view to diminishing its danger, which was read the second time; and that of Lord Beauchamp, empowering boards of guardians to provide cemeteries for the interment of Dissenters according to the rites of their own communion, which was read the second time and referred to a Select Committee.

The following bills, on Thursday, were read the third time and passed—viz., Burial Law Amendment, Public Health (Scotland) Act (1867) Amendment, Betting Bill, and Gas Works Clauses Act (1847) Amendment (No. 2). The Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew his two Ecclesiastical Bills. Several measures on the paper were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week the House devoted its morning sitting to the consideration of the civil service estimates; and on reassembling at night commenced its proceedings with a discussion on illegal lotteries for Romish purposes, to which attention was directed by Mr. Charley. A motion by that hon. member, declaring that the Lottery Acts ought to be impartially enforced by the Executive, irrespective of their objects, was resisted by the Home Secretary, and upon a division was defeated by 60 to 33. Sir D. Wedderburn called attention to the revenue and expenditure of Gibraltar.

The Army Regulation Bill was, on Monday, further considered in Committee. Mr. M. Torrens moved a clause providing that no recruit for the cavalry or the Line should be called upon to serve abroad until he was twenty years of age. The clause was objected to by the Government, who, however, accepted its principle, promised that no recruits should be sent out to India under the age of twenty, and expressed their readiness to agree to the proposal if embodied in an address to the Crown. Ultimately, in a house of eighteen members only, the clause was negatived. Sir W. Russell subsequently submitted a series of clauses relating to the terms and conditions of enlistment, but, after a short conversation, they were withdrawn. A discussion followed on a clause proposed by Lord G. Hamilton, to the effect that justices of the peace should not be required to provide militia barracks and storehouses at the expense of the counties. On a division, the clause was rejected by the narrow majority of 2, the numbers being—for, 174; noes, 176. Mr. Gladstone promised to consider the subject on some future occasion. The schedules and preamble were afterwards agreed to, and the Chairman reported the bill with amendments to the House. Certain of the Lords' amendments to the Trades Unions Bill, dealing with the civil status of these societies, were agreed to after a rather long discussion.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday Mr. W. Fowler postponed his motion for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts until the Royal Commission has reported on the subject. On the order for going into Committee of Supply, a short discussion was raised by Mr. W. H. Smith with regard to the neglected condition of certain portions of Hyde Park, especially at the northern portion, and offered suggestions for its improvement. Mr. Ayrton admitted that much injury had been done by the public, but pointed out how extremely difficult it was, in the present state of the law as regarded Royal parks, to prevent it. The House then went into Committee, and proceeded with the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates, class 3, and agreed to a number of votes, including those for steam-packet service, post-office telegraph service, customs, inland revenue, courts of law, and metropolitan and borough police. At the evening sitting Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution to stop the felling of timber and further inclosures in the New Forest, which was assented to by the Government and adopted by the House. On the motion of Mr. McCullagh Torrens, an address to the Crown was agreed to that measures should be taken, as far as practicable, that soldiers should not be asked to serve abroad under the age of twenty years. The adjourned debate on Mr. Muntz's bill for exempting charitable institutions from local rates was next taken up. It was strenuously opposed by Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone, and, on a division, it was thrown out by 116 to 68. The controversy respecting the statute recently passed by the Public School Commissioners to Harrow School, adjourned from last Tuesday, was renewed, and ultimately, after the motives of the Public School Commissioners had been explained and vindicated by Mr. Russell Gurney, the address moved by Mr. Trevelyan, praying the Crown to disallow the statute, was carried by 99 to 71. The Dogs (No. 2) Bill was withdrawn.

The House was engaged for several hours on Wednesday in debating the bill of Mr. Rylands, which provides for the entire closing of public-houses on Sundays. On the House dividing, the second reading was carried by 147 to 119; the promoter of the measure having acceded to the suggestion of the Home Secretary that it should be committed pro forma, in order to introduce provisions for closing public-houses on Sundays, except from one to three and from eight to ten o'clock.

At the early part of the sitting on Thursday a very warm discussion took place on the order of the day for the consideration of the London Street Tramways (Extensions, &c.) Bill, which, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 215 to 196. The House then went into Committee on the Elections (Parliamentary and Municipal) Bill.

A mass meeting of engineers on strike at Newcastle was held on Town Moor on Monday. There were 5000 present. It was resolved that the men will, on no account, recommence work on any other terms than fifty-four hours per week.

From April 1 to June 17 the Exchequer receipts amounted to £14,721,564, an increase of nearly £140,000 upon the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure has amounted to £15,109,452. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £4,853,781.

A mercantile firm at Nertchinsk (Eastern Siberia) has opened a new road for caravans to Pekin and Tien-Tsin, which is 700 versts shorter than that from Kiachta. This road proceeds direct to the south by the Mongolo-Chinese town of Dolon-Nor, or "The Seven Oaks," a place of some importance on account of its large foundries.

THE FARM.

The bountiful results of the recent rainfall and warmth are scarcely credible. Already the uncult grass is making growth, and the crop will be fully an average; whilst those early in the field with the mowers, even if they have not stacked, are likely to have a fine aftermath. The fly and midge, that were cutting to pieces the young swedes and mangolds too, will be washed and drowned out, and with care a regular crop will be produced. The hop-plant will also be much benefited, as the rain has descended so heavily that the bine will be cleansed; indeed, so heavy have the storms been, that some of the best wheats, which are rapidly bursting into ear, have been laid flat. Oats and barley are very vigorous and promising, while beans and peas give every prospect of being the best crop for the last ten years. Large foreign orders are spoken of in the north, and the mills are running full time; consequently there is a brisk demand, at increased prices, for wool.

The agricultural show season is in full force, and every week, from now until the end of September, will witness county or district gatherings. Last week the Essex, Warwick, and Cornwall county meetings took place; and Romford entertained the Essex people, where the display of stock was not so numerous nor so good as last season. Mr. McIntosh's 100-guinea cup for the best shorthorn (in which he also competed with his first-prize yearling heifer Charmer 13th) was awarded to the Marquis of Exeter's Telemachus, a three-year old bull, who, with others delayed at Rugby, only just managed, with the help of a special train, to get to the show in time. Mr. Stratton took the premium from the county for the best yearling bull and pair of heifers; but the bull, cow, and offspring prize was retained by Mr. John Clayden. Lord Braybrooke, Mr. Tippler, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Upson, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Crabb were the other county winners. Mr. Beadell and Mr. Gilbey won with Alderneys. The Suffolk horses, generally a fine lot at this show, were not so good. Mr. Wilson's Bismarck took the stallion prize, and Mr. Capon's Matchet won in cart mares. The hunting classes were fuller, Mr. Barker winning with geldings and Sir A. Neave with mares. The sheep show was poor, Lord Braybrooke, Mr. Clayden, and Mr. Boby winning among the shortwools. Messrs. Duckering made quite a sweep in the pig classes, and Mr. Swannick also sent up some Berkshires from Cirencester, though Mr. Griggs was very successful in most of the classes. No prizes were offered for implements, so that an inferior show was made. Flowers and dogs were also exhibited, and at the dinner the talk was of shorthorns, horses, and sheep; Mr. Clayden, however, when politics came on, was naturally enough, curious to know where the county members were on the night when Mr. Read's motion on Imported Infected Cattle was brought forward.

The Warwickshire Society had a tolerably good meeting at Rugby. Some useful cart-horses were exhibited by Mr. Manning and Mr. Beale, the former winning in the stallion and the latter in the mare class. Mr. Hemming's old horse Canonbie died on the ground; and of the four horses who competed for the £40 Rugby Club prize, Mr. Pratt's Flirt was the first. The shorthorns, however, were the best feature of the show, and Lord Exeter's Telemachus beat Mr. Garne and Mr. Lythall in old bulls; and Mr. Bradburn and Mr. C. A. Barnes won in the younger classes. Mr. How obtained the three first prizes for cow and heifers, Mr. Barnes taking second in a fine lot of yearlings. Lord Chesham beat Mr. Baker in most of the sheep classes, and Mr. Wallis won in Oxford Downs; whilst among the pigs, Messrs. Duckering got beaten by Mr. Hicken, of Dunchurch.

Truro had an excellent show of cattle for the Cornishmen, the Devons and shorthorns coming out in great strength. Viscount Falmouth won the first three prizes for Devon bulls, and Messrs. Hosken similar honours for shorthorn cows and heifers. Mr. W. Farthing also showed and won in the Devon female classes, and in Herefords Mr. J. Paull was successful; he also won the challenge cup for the best gelding. Mr. G. Turner and Mr. J. Tremaine took the prizes in a good collection of Leicester sheep. Nearly 6000 people visited the ground on the first day, the largest number ever known at this society's meeting.

Heavy rains told against the great sale of the late Squire Farquharson's sheep at Langton, and the highest quotation for ewes was 61s. and 26s. for lambs. The two flocks, numbering nearly 3000 sheep, realised £5370 10s. Next Thursday the Merton flock will be dispersed; a very large gathering is expected, as no sheep have stood so high in the showyards since the days of the Shepherd King at Babraham.

In the recent action for libel brought by Mr. Bradburn against the Royal Agricultural Society of England, regarding the publication of an analysis of bonedust, the society agreed to a nominal verdict to carry costs; and Baron Bramwell remarked that the public ought to be much obliged to the society, as we have no public prosecutor whose business it would be to protect us against frauds and adulterations.

The death of Mr. John C. Adkins, of Milcote, Stratford-on-Avon, will be felt by a large circle. He was only in his sixty-second year; but since he took the farm, a lad of eighteen, he has been a "man of mark" among his countrymen. Clean cultivation was his great secret, and his land was absolutely free from twitch and thistles. Steam cultivation was largely employed. Sheep were the stock upon which he most depended, and, by judiciously selecting and crossing Cotswolds and Hampshire Downs, he established a distinct type. As a shorthorn breeder he stood pre-eminent, and his "Charmers" and "Sweethearts" are some of the most fashionable strains of the day. Although an excellent judge, he never acted, and eschewed farmers' clubs and chambers of agriculture. Teaching much by example and kindly precept, he has completely reformed the husbandry of his district, wherein a "sad blank is occasioned by the death of a man so clear-headed, large-hearted, true, and good."

At a sale in Edinburgh, yesterday week, of a portion of the picture collection of the late Sir W. D. Stewart, a portrait of Raphael, by himself, was sold for a hundred guineas.

The Guinevere has won two important yacht races within the last few days. She first beat eight others, including the Livonia, in a sail from the Nore to Dover; and followed this up on Monday last by carrying off a hundred-guinea cup, the gift of Mr. C. R. Ricketts, a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, in a race from Dover to Boulogne and back. There was a fine breeze, so that the sailing capabilities of the vessels were fully tested. The Livonia came in second, but was beaten by the Oimara in the time allowance.

The Midland Counties Archery Meeting, which began on Wednesday last week, in the Jephson Gardens, Leamington, was brought to a conclusion on Thursday night. The prizes amounted to 100 gs. Amongst the competitors was Mrs. Horniblow, the championess of England, who gained the first prize of £9. Mrs. Villiers Forbes took the second, Mrs. Lister coming third, and Miss Ley fourth. Mr. Coulson gained the first gentlemen's prize (£9), Mr. Jenner Fust second, Captain Fisher third, Mr. Ashton fourth, and Mr. Townsend fifth.

FINE ARTS.

The French annexe of the International Exhibition, which has been built at the expense of the French Government, and the position of which we have already described, is at length open to the public, the delay in opening having been occasioned by the war and the French siege of Paris. The contents materially augment the attractions of the exhibition by illustrating most of those art-industries in which the French have continued to advance after progress in fine art proper was no longer perceptible. When the national manufactories of the Gobelins and Sèvres are fully represented here (the late insurrection having prevented this even now), the art-manufactures of France will be shown with comparative completeness. It is, by-the-way, gratifying to know that, as in almost every other case, the damage inflicted at the establishment of the Gobelins has been exaggerated, and that the moulds and choice models at Sèvres have been preserved. In the art-industries exemplified in the French annexe our own and other nations have also made rapid progress in recent years; relatively, perhaps, greater progress than the French; but it must be admitted that our neighbours still maintain their supremacy in some departments.

It may, however, be worth while to give a timely note of warning that our home art-manufactures are and will be subject to a very unfair comparison at Kensington unless new arrangements be made and an improvement effected in the Exhibition management in essential particulars. The French annexe is, we understand, to be followed by similar additions for Belgium and other foreign countries, in which, of course, the choicest products of many of the art-industries of those several countries will be represented. These annexes being private property, the foreign nations will, of course, do precisely what is best calculated to promote their own commercial interest. But there appears to be no intention of providing corresponding additional accommodation and allowing similar liberty on the English side; while the limitation of each year's exhibition to certain classes of objects, operating without exception as regards the general body of English exhibitors, will, it is to be apprehended, prevent their competing, nine years out of ten, with the foreigner in some directions. Added to this, her Majesty's Commission is so composed that it is not likely to promote the commercial interests of English exhibitors so effectually as the practical working Commissions appointed by foreign Governments. Indeed, it is the express intention of our Royal Commission to prevent the portion of the Exhibition under their control from assuming a shabby character. Yet the French annexe now opened consists of really nothing more than a series of shops—in other words, a series of separate compartments, tastefully fitted up, wherein some of the leading manufacturers and retailers of Paris individually exhibit their wares for sale, except part of one of the three galleries hung with pictures—even these, however, being, it appears, largely contributed, as in the principal galleries, by dealers.

The annexe consists of galleries on one floor, forming three sides of an oblong, of which the fourth is the Horticultural Garden corridor, the longest or eastern gallery abutting on Exhibition-road. The walls are constructed higher than in other galleries of the Exhibition, except the "towers," to admit of hanging carpets and tapestries, and the skylights are narrower; the consequence may be that in some dark days in this climate the lighting will be found insufficient. The eastern or principal gallery contains a splendid collection of metal-work, enamels, jewellery, porcelain, carpets, tapestry, lace, &c. The most remarkable display is that made by the well-known house of Barbédiene, which contributes a selection of its bronze statuary reductions by the Collas method; also a large assemblage of lamps, gasoliers, candelabra, and a variety of other ornamental objects, composed of ormolu; bronze, Algerian onyx, jade, enamels, and other costly materials. One of the specialties brought to great perfection by this and other Parisian firms in recent years is that of the manufacture of cloisonné enamels, rivalling those of China and Japan. In workmanship the French enamels are scarcely distinguishable from the Oriental; whilst the designs are often far more elegant, if sometimes less purely characteristic of an individual style. The taste of the French seems to lead them, however, to choose brighter colours than those which give so quiet and beautiful a harmony to the Japanese enamels. Generally, we may remark of the gilt, bronze, or ormolu work that the colour is too hot, approaching as it does to orange. Of especial interest among the metal-work are a series of electro-type reproductions of the antique plate found at Hildesheim. The jewellery exhibited by Rouvenat is entitled to particular mention for its beauty of design. The setting of a diamond suite and of some cameos is exquisitely tasteful. The celebrated firms of Christofle and Philippe are also well represented. Among modelled figures and animals, the clocks, vases, and almost every conceivable variety of ornamental objects, we can but admire the inventive and generally tasteful fancy of the French; yet not unfrequently their ideas and combinations are licentious, and convey meretricious, painful, or morbid impressions. Some of the carpets, in the Persian and other Oriental styles, are very admirable; whilst others, with figures and ornament in imitation of relief, violate all the canons of South Kensington. Messrs. Verdé-Delis exhibit some beautifully-designed lace shawls; whilst the female chaussures of another exhibitor, in satins of all the colours of the rainbow, and with enormously high heels, gilt, afford a glimpse of the extravagant artificiality of the late Imperial Court.

The north or picture gallery contains a strangely miscellaneous collection, of rubbish for the most part. One can understand why, before May last, a worthy representation of French painting could not be obtained for the principal galleries; but why a few fine pictures could not be secured for this gallery seems hard to say. It would have been far wiser to exclude four fifths of the pictures which line these walls, for their exhibition can but deepen the conviction among better-informed and more observant critics that in recent years true Fine Art has been in decadence in France.

The galleries and museums of the Louvre are to be reopened to the Parisian public on Sunday next. It is to be presumed, therefore, that all the pictures which have been in hiding at Brest, and the statues which have been buried in the cellars of public buildings, have been returned to their places.

Mr. Ayrton is understood to have lately intimated to the House of Commons that Parliament may be applied to for a grant towards the expense of erecting the proposed Museum of Natural History at South Kensington before the plans for the building are visible to members. Apropos of this irregularity, we hope that it is not yet too late to prevent the contemplated removal of the Natural History Collection from the British Museum to the proposed new building. The arguments which had sufficient weight to retain the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square, and to induce the Royal Academy to decline the invitation to South Kensington, certainly have equal force as regards the projected disruption of the British Museum. The Natural History Collections form

by far the most popular and attractive portions of the British Museum, and already a large proportion of the public educational establishments have been removed to the Court suburb. The removal of so important a part of the Museum collections would leave the great mass of the population in the middle and east of London still more denuded of means of instruction and innocent amusement. Already there is scarcely any public provision for education in science and art within easy reach of half of the millions of this vast metropolis.

According to a report recently made to Government by Messrs. Barry, Weekes, and Fergusson, appropriate sites for the erection of eighteen statues of statesmen are available in the two gardens of Parliament-square, opposite the gateways of New Palace-yard. Funds are, we believe, already subscribed for statues of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, and the Earl of Derby. It may be remembered that one statue—that of Lord Palmerston, by Mr. Woolner—was not long since placed at an angle of the gardens, with, however, so disastrous an effect that it was shortly after removed, and has disappeared we know not whither. One of the errors of this work was that it was apparently only about lifesize; the proposed statues are recommended to be one half larger than lifesize.

A public subscription is invited for the restoration, under the direction of Mr. G. G. Scott, of St. Albans Abbey Church. The work is to commence with the execution of extensive repairs, which are represented as necessary to save the edifice from ruinous decay, and which are estimated to cost £26,000; while for the complete "reparation" of the church, exclusive of all internal fittings, restoration of screens, tombs, and other details, the estimate reaches the large sum of £42,650.

A full-length bronze statue of General Outram has been erected in the ornamental garden on the Thames Embankment, near Charing-cross Bridge.

Mr. Frederick Tayler has resigned the Presidency of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, which he has held since the retirement of Mr. J. F. Lewis, and Mr. J. Gilbert has been elected in his place.

An addition has been made to the Print-Room of the British Museum for the reception of folios of prints and drawings.

The London and North-Western Railway Company are about to erect a statue of the late Robert Stephenson, C.E., at the entrance gates of the road leading to the Euston-square station.

MUSIC.

THE TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL.

The great musical event of the year took place this week, in the recurrence of the celebration which has been associated with the Crystal Palace almost from its institution. The first festival of the kind held in the building occurred in 1857; but this was merely a preliminary experiment to test the practicability of converting the central transept into a gigantic concert-hall, in which to assemble a multitude of hearers and an army of performers. The success of this preliminary festival led to similar performances in 1859, these being in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Handel. From the date just given the festivals have taken place in regular triennial recurrence, this year's celebration having been the fourth of such periodical events.

In the arrangements for the festival just concluded, the executants engaged have numbered more than those employed in any of the previous occasions. The total number of performers was stated to be upwards of 4000, more than 400 of whom were instrumentalists—both these and the choristers having been partly professionals and partly amateurs, gathered together from London and the provinces. In the musical arrangements of these festivals the principal moving power has always been the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the central point of their executive efficiency has been the wondrous energy and skill of the conductor, who has been associated with that society since 1848, and with the festivals from their first establishment—Sir Michael Costa, whose knighthood occurred between the celebration of 1868 and that now referred to. There is scarcely any other musical director, however efficient in a more limited field, who could sway with equal potency the vast number of performers assembled on these occasions; and the success of these festivals has been largely attributable to the presence of this special individual power. Among several improvements in the arrangements for this year is the placing of an enormous velarium under the glass roof of the central transept, which carries out still further the condensation of sound, before only partially obtained by the side screens put up in 1868. In this year's performances not only the orchestral and choral effects were largely improved, but the solo voices were heard with a distinctness never before attained here; and the festival of 1871 has been, musically, by far the most successful of any yet held in the Crystal Palace.

In accordance with past custom, the Friday previous to the festival week was appropriated to a grand public rehearsal, at which selections from the programmes of the three principal days were performed, to the great convenience of many visitors who were unable to attend on those occasions, and were thus enabled to hear portions of each. As, however, Friday's proceedings were anticipatory of those of the three festival days, we shall confine our remarks to the two performances of this week which come within our present scope.

As at former festivals, Monday was devoted to "The Messiah," the oratorio of oratorios, and that with which Handel's name is chiefly identified in the popular mind. Although, on its first production (in 1741), one of the least successful of its composer's many works of the kind, it soon acquired its proper place in public estimation, and has long been the most attractive and remunerative feature in all festival programmes, London and provincial, besides having served the purposes of charity to an extent far beyond any other work of art. Of its performance on Monday there is little to be said that is new. The orchestral effects were brought out with much force by the largely-enhanced power of the band; while the more important choral portions of the score, realised by considerably more than 3000 well-trained voices and earnest hearts, produced an impression of overpowering sublimity and grandeur that can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who were present. From among various instances may be cited the choruses "For unto us" and the "Hallelujah," the former of which was vehemently encored, but not repeated. In any performance of such a work the solos, however finely sung, are dwarfed by the majesty and power of the choral effects; and this must be especially the case when individual efforts are contrasted with the combination of such a vast choir as that of the Handel Festival. To Mdlle. Titien was assigned the airs "How beautiful" and "I know that my Redeemer;" and to Madame Lemmens-Sherrington "Rejoice greatly;" and "Come unto Him." Madame Trebelli-Bettini sang "But who may abide," "O thou that tellest," and "He shall feed His flock;" and Madame Patey, "He was despised."

Mr. Sims Reeves, who had been absent from the public rehearsal on account of cold and hoarseness, was again not forthcoming, from the same cause; and Mr. Vernon Rigby sang the solos put down for both, having been especially successful in the declamatory air "Thou shalt break them." Mr. Santley gave the bass recitations and airs, and it will be quite unnecessary to say how finely the principal solo music was sung by the eminent artists named. Mr. Kerr Gelge was efficient in the subordinate tenor passages, including his share in the quartets.

Wednesday's miscellaneous programme consisted of a copious selection, well calculated to exhibit Handel's genius in its true light, as one of rare variety. This (second) day's performance commenced with the "Dettingen" Te Deum, composed, in 1743, in celebration of the great victory obtained in that year. Some of the choral writing in this work is not unworthy of comparison with the sublime choruses in "The Messiah," produced two years previously. The solos in the "Te Deum" were finely sung by Mr. Santley. The remainder of the first part of the programme consisted of pieces, sacred and secular, from various works of Handel, preceded by his first organ concerto, which was played with rare skill by Mr. W. T. Best, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and of the Royal Albert Hall, South Kensington. In an introduced cadenza Mr. Best displayed his powers as a pedallist, in addition to his manual skill, and his performance was eminently successful. Vocal solos from the operas "Orlando," "Alcina," and "Ezio," sung by Signor Agnesi, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Santley; other single pieces from "Jephtha," "Judas," "L'Allegro," and "Joshua," rendered by Mdlle. Titien, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Cummings, and Madame Sinico; and three choruses (from the two last-named works and "Athaliah") completed this portion of Wednesday's programme. A great effect was produced by the fine singing of Mr. Reeves in the recitative and air, "Deeper and deeper still" and "Waft her, angels," and in the air, "How vain is man"—a display of high vocal art that would doubtless have been impossible had the great tenor appeared, as announced, at Friday's rehearsal, and at Monday's performance of "The Messiah," when suffering from hoarseness. The concluding portion of Wednesday's performances consisted of a selection from "Solomon," including the grand double choruses—"Your harps and cymbals sound," "From the censer," and "Praise the Lord," and other choral movements; besides solos sung by Mesdames Sinico and Patey, and Mr. Cummings. This day's performance was far too long, having occupied from two o'clock until half-past six.

Of the concluding performance—"Israel in Egypt"—and of the general results of the festival we must speak next week.

THE OPERA.

Neither of the opera establishments has presented any special novelty since our last record—fortunately for critics, whose attention has been sufficiently absorbed by the Handel Festival, the interest of musical readers and available newspaper space having also been largely occupied with that important event.

At the Royal Italian Opera repetition performances have prevailed, the exception having been the first representation this season of "Martha," on Saturday, when Mdlle. Sessi appeared, with success, as the heroine, for the first time in England, and Signor Mario performed Lionel for the last time.

At the Drury-Lane Opera Mdlle. Marimon's successful performance as Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," already noticed, was repeated last week, and was announced for a third time on Tuesday, when, however, a recurrence of the lady's indisposition caused the transference of the part to Mdlle. Léon Duval. Of the performance of "Semiramide," promised for last (Friday) night, we must speak next week.

The season of the Philharmonic Society is approaching its termination; that of the New Philharmonic concerts is ended. The seventh performance of the former institution took place on Monday, when the symphonies were Haydn in C (Letter R) and Beethoven's in B flat (No. 4). The other orchestral piece was Gounod's overture to "Mireille;" and the remaining instrumental performances Viotti's concerto for violin (No. 22) and Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's fourth concerto for pianoforte, both finely played, the former by Herr Strauss, the latter by Madame Arabella Goddard. The vocalists were Mdlle. de Murska and M. Capoul. Mr. Cusins conducted as usual.

The fifth and last of Dr. Wylde's New Philharmonic concerts comprised performances of Schubert's "Italian" overture and that to Rossini's "Siège de Corinthe," Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Mr. F. H. Cowen's clever entr'acte music to Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (recently noticed by us), Madame Goddard's brilliant execution of the fifth of Beethoven's pianoforte concertos (the whole of which have now been given at this series of concerts), and vocal solos by Mdlle. de Murska and Madame Trebelli-Bettini.

A performance of "The Messiah," by the National Choral Society, directed by Mr. G. W. Martin, took place at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening.

The last ballad concert of the summer season is announced for Monday evening.

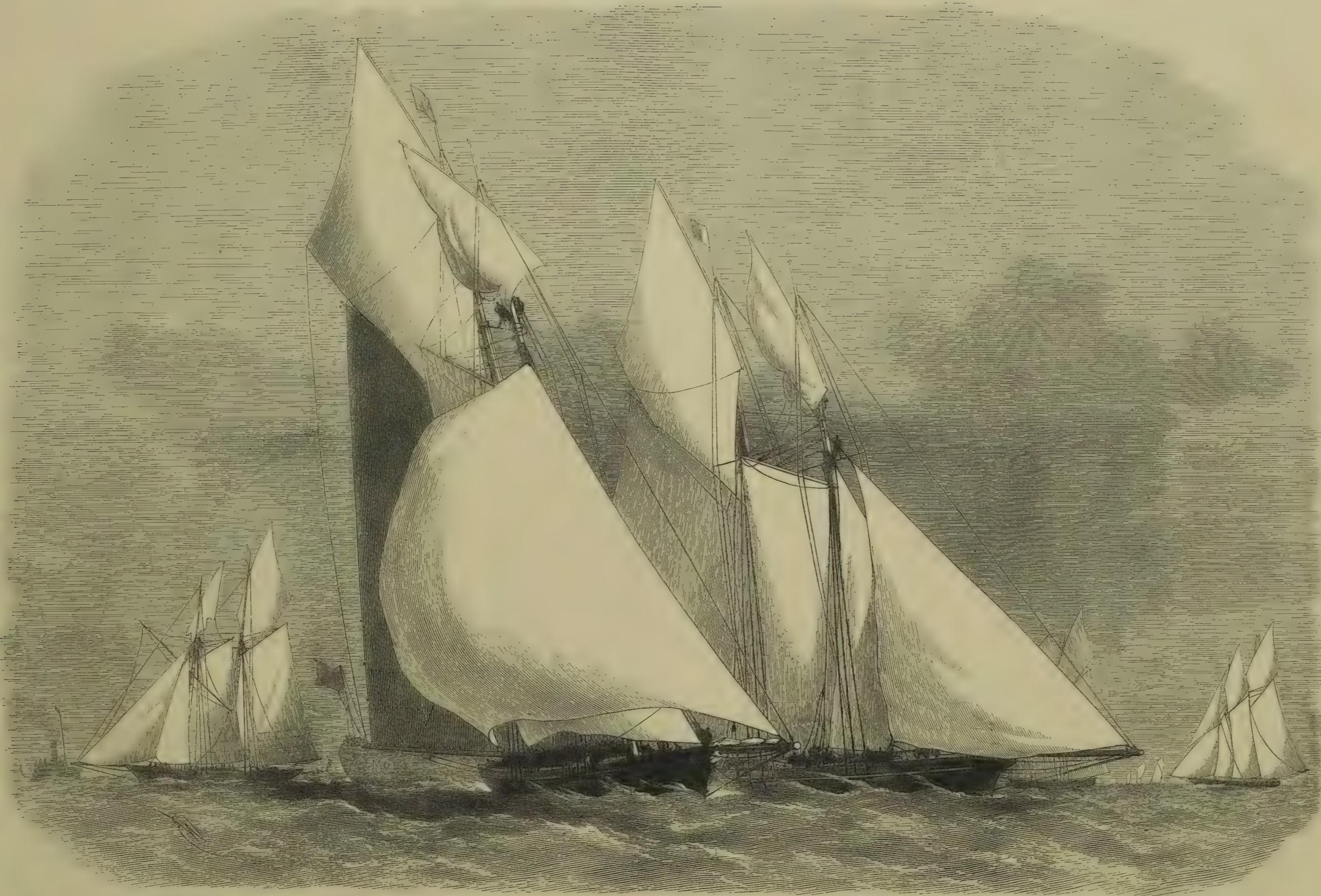
The next meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester will take place in the week commencing Sept. 4, at Gloucester. The novelties are two in number—an oratorio by Mr. Macfarren, "St. John the Baptist," and "Gideon," by Mr. Cusins. The other oratorios are "The Messiah," "Elijah," "The Passion" (Bach), "Galway" (Spohr), and Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum." The principals engaged are Mdlle. Titien, Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Folli. Dr. S. S. Wesley, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, will conduct, and Mr. G. H. Brown occupies his old post of secretary to the stewards.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have promised to attend the annual fête of the National Orphan Home next month, and to distribute the rewards to old scholars.

The new portion of the Chatham extension docks was opened on Wednesday by the reception of her Majesty's ship Invincible into the repairing-basin. The First Lord of the Admiralty and other Government officials were present.

We hear that the labours of the Royal Commission on Coal, appointed a few years ago by Sir George Grey, are on the point of completion, and the result is the demonstration of the fact that, assuming a certain annual increase in the rate of consumption, sufficient economically gettable coal exists in Great Britain and Ireland to last from 800 to 1000 years.

At the annual meeting of the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster (Unitarian), on Tuesday, it was announced that Miss Dunbar, of Huntley, Banbridge, in the county of Down, had endowed the Unitarian congregation of Banbridge with £4000, and had given £1000 towards a schoolhouse for the same congregation, and £2000 to the Sustentation Fund of the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, making the sum of £7000 in all.



GLORIANA.

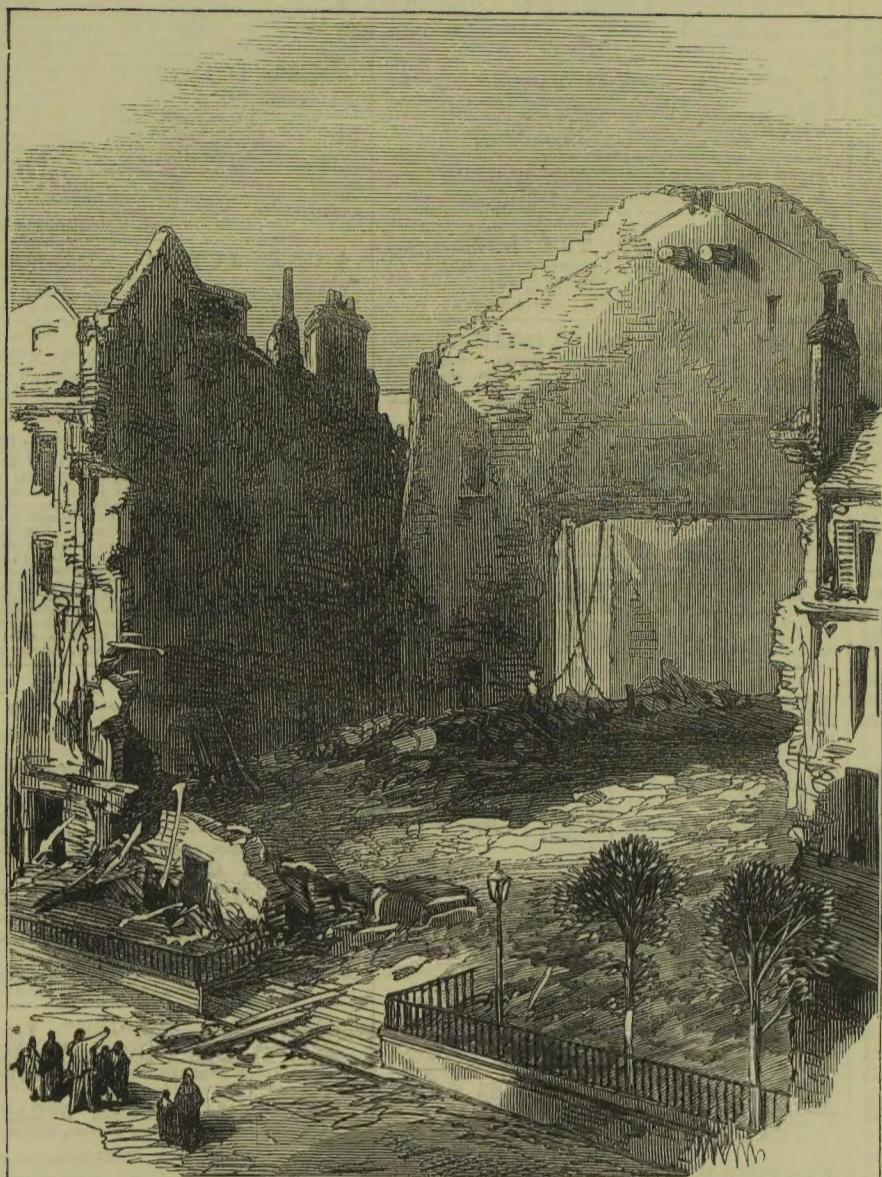
LIVONIA.

EGERIA.

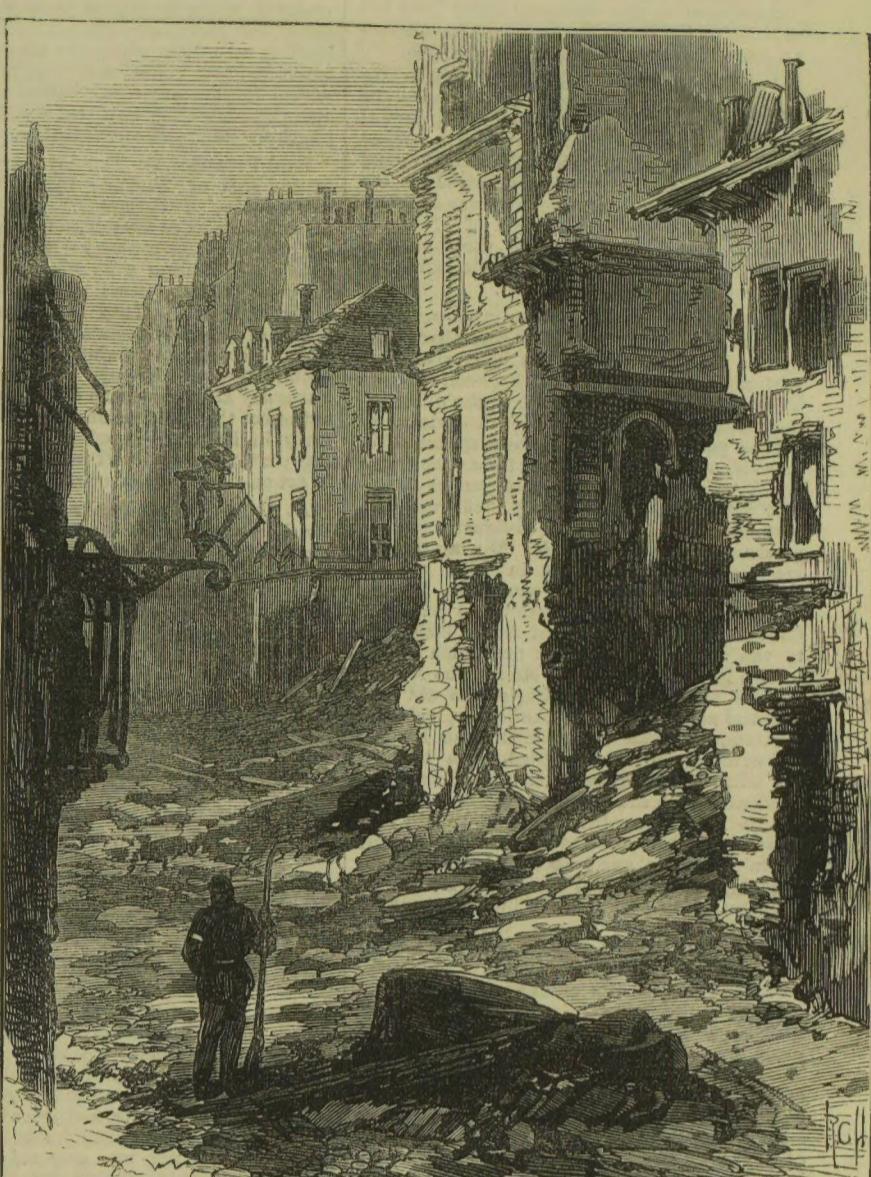
FLYING CLOUD.

GWENDOLIN.

THE NEW THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER-MATCH.



THE RUINS OF PARIS: THE THEATRE OF THE PORTE ST. MARTIN.



THE RUE DE BAC.



THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

LAW AND POLICE.

An appeal to the House of Lords from the decision of the Lords Justices is to be made in the case of Charles Lafitte and Company.

Judgment was given in the House of Lords on Monday, in an appeal from a decision of the Scotch Court of Session, in which the Earl of Perth had sought to recover certain estates now held by the Willoughby d' Eresby trustees, but which were formerly attached to the earldom of Perth. The estates were forfeited by attainder after the Rebellion of 1745, and were subsequently granted to the family of Lord Willoughby d' Eresby. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Through the past week the cross-examination of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy by the Solicitor-General has been continued, with many passages of arms between the two. Yesterday week, in the course of the questioning which tested the witness's knowledge of various persons, dates, and places spoken of in his evidence in chief, he more than once stated his objection to swear to photographs as correct representations, alleging that these had been smothered over and disfigured for the purpose of deceiving people. During the day the claimant stated that in 1852 he was solicited to stand as a candidate for the borough of Poole; upon which the Solicitor-General produced a letter of Roger Tichborne to the effect that he was not much better known in Poole than "the Man in the Moon." It also transpired that Bogle, the old confidential negro servant of the family, had been continuously with the plaintiff, who has yet 117 witnesses to be examined. On Monday the witness was questioned respecting many incidents of his life whilst in the Carabiniers, and, in reply to one interrogation, he said that he was once presented to the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle, and he believed that the late Earl of Clarendon was Viceroy of Ireland at the time. He described an interview which he had since his return with Lord St. Lawrence, M.P., who, he said, insulted him in such a manner that he was glad to get away. The latter part of the cross-examination was directed to the ascertaining of what the witness knew relative to the contents of a will made by Roger Tichborne in 1851 before leaving this country for India. In the course of the hearing the claimant strongly protested against the public reading of his letters to Lady Tichborne; but the Judge said he knew of no rule by which such correspondence should be excluded. In the course of Tuesday it was arranged that the hearing shall be adjourned on or about July 10 until about Nov. 7. In the afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the court, and were accommodated with places in the gallery. They remained until the adjournment. The Solicitor-General put a question to the claimant which he has obviously been leading up to for some time, "Are you, yourself?" he asked, "Arthur Orton, son of George Orton, of High-street, Wapping, a large butcher?" The claimant replied, "I am not." The cross-examination was directed to his knowledge of Arthur Orton. The claimant admitted that in addition to the alias of De Castro he had occasionally assumed that of Morgan; and his friend Orton had found it expedient to conceal his real name. He had tried to find Orton, but had failed. The cross-examination on Wednesday bore principally upon the incidents of his acquaintance with Arthur Orton, the plaintiff again denying that he had been known by that name. At one part of the examination he objected to answer a question relative to a letter which he had written, asking for information respecting Orton, on the ground that it would have a tendency to criminate himself. Pressed as to whether Arthur Orton was ever accused of horse-stealing, he at first objected to the interrogation, but afterwards admitted that he was—the Solicitor-General remarking that, if his story was correct, the imputation could not personally affect him. Attention was called to a letter of the claimant, written in October, 1867, in which he said that he had never been to Wapping, whereas he went there on the night of his arrival in England, on Christmas Day, 1866. The plaintiff explained that he did not recollect this at the time, but he did not studiously conceal the fact. On Thursday the plaintiff said just before he started for South America a daguerreotype likeness of him was taken at Southampton, and he had deposited a daguerreotype in Chancery, under the impression that it was the one; but he could not say now whether it was the same. On this point he was cross-examined for some time. Two portraits of the witness taken in South America were examined minutely by the learned Judge and by the jury, and he was asked a number of questions about them. He was unable to recollect when they were taken. The claimant was examined as to the Chilian commission and as to his abandoning his counsel and attorney in South America. He said that Mr. Holmes ceased to be his attorney because he refused to go out to Australia. Then the cross-examination was directed to the topography of Melipilla. A letter written by him to a sister of Arthur Orton was read, beginning thus:—"I am sorry to think you should be so much mistaken as to think that I am your brother. . . . i send your sister a likeness of your brother's wife and children." These he admitted were the portraits of his own wife and child, which "he sent to quiet them, as they were always bothering him."

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, a nurse, formerly in the employment of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Crichton, brought an action against them for false imprisonment, and

claimed £500 damages. Mrs. Crichton, who had left her husband, was living with the plaintiff, when a quarrel took place, and the latter was given into custody on a charge of stealing an article which she alleged had been given to her. The case was, however, dismissed by the magistrate before whom it was brought. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

Lord Penzance, on Tuesday, gave judgment in the suit of Madame Lynch against the Government of Paraguay. The defendants, after the death of President Lopez, confiscated his property, and contended that the probate of his will, dealing with his personal effects in this country, could not be granted to Madame Lynch. They therefore asked that letters of administration should be granted to them. To this the plaintiff demurred, on the ground that any change made in the law of Paraguay after the death of the testator could not affect the distribution of his personal property in England. Lord Penzance held that this contention was well founded, and declined to act on the decree of confiscation.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, Mr. Registrar Roche granted an extension of the injunction previously ordered in the case of the Hon. C. F. Villiers, described as of Limmer's Hotel, Conduit-street. The debts are about £4000. It was stated that the creditors, at their first meeting, had unanimously agreed to accept a composition of 10s. in the pound. A similar order was made in the case of Robert Brewster, described as of 3, Furnival's Inn, and of Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, whose debts are stated at £120,000.

Mrs. Flora Newington, alias Davey, was, yesterday week, committed for trial on a charge of having wilfully murdered Mr. F. G. Moon. The prisoner made a statement, giving a brief history of her acquaintance with the deceased, together with the circumstances of the fatal occurrence. The injury, she said, was inflicted in the act of falling, but she could not say how. She expressed the strongest affection for Mr. Moon, for whom she had forfeited both her husband and her character.

There is a carelessness that is criminal. At Hampton races George Beard went to a rifle-gallery and paid for a shot with a loaded rifle, when he playfully threatened to shoot his mother. He then turned to the crowd, putting the rifle to his shoulder, and jerked it off. The bullet hit Alfred Goodman, imbedding itself in his thigh. Beard was arrested and taken before the county magistrates, and fined £2 and costs, or six weeks' imprisonment.

At the Westminster Police Court, on Wednesday, a woman named Allen was fined £5 for having let a room in which a person had been suffering from the smallpox, without having previously disinfected the apartment.

The Earl of Aylesford was, on Wednesday, fined 40s. by the Richmond magistrates for disorderly conduct. This consisted in throwing flour in a public thoroughfare to the annoyance of passengers.

At the Guildhall Police Court, on Wednesday, a man, who gave the name of Leslie, alias May, was committed for trial on three charges of forgery. The theory of the prosecution is that, under the pretence of being anxious to send a contribution for the benefit of the poor, he had obtained the signatures of several clergymen, together with the names of their bankers, and that with these facilities he forged their names to a variety of cheques.

A number of persons, supposed to be Fenians, broke into the militia barracks at Mallow last Saturday night and carried off 300 Snider rifles. On being discovered in the act, they were obliged to leave 250 of the rifles in an adjoining field. Several arrests have been made.

The Governor of Newgate has received a respite for the convict C. S. Woolley, who was convicted at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to death, for the murder of the potman at Brompton.

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4. He was despised (Do.). 12. Oh, had I Jubal's lyre.
5. He shall feed his flock. 13. Lord, remember David.
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EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS leave the S^t. Pancras Station, London, for Nottingham (Midland Station) for St. Pancras at 8.40 and 11.35 a.m., 12.35, 3.15, 5.15, 6.40, and 7.10 p.m.

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